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VOL. XXXVIII NO. 120 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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India Stands For Peace

NO DESIGNS ON ANY, SAYS SARDAR

Present Difficulties Transient

BOMBAY, Monday.

"OUR strength is our spiritual heritage which teaches us to live in peace with all. Greed and aggression are foreign to our traditions. We have never resorted to arms for conquest in the past and we have no aggressive intentions towards any country today", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister speaking at the opening ceromony of the Bombay Hospital this evening.

He hoped that now that India had become free, there would be adequate medical facilities for training so that not only the costly exodus of students to foreign countries would stop but that all the students of Asia could look up to India as a training centre.

Turning to the critical times through which the country was passing, he observed, that difficulties would only strengthen the nation to face the future with calm determination. Today no country of the world however rich or powerful was free from disturbances of some kind or other. Perhaps there was greater peace in India today than in any other country.

OPEN DOOR

The scientists of other countries were only concentrating their energies on developing yet more destructive weapons of war in a mad race for power. But India had always pursued peaceful ways. Its doors had always been open to one and all.

Some of the people who came to this country were assimilated. Others conquered and enslaved it. He warned that this should not happen again. Therefore along with freedom India should progress in all other directions also.

India, he continued, was never more united as it was today. But there were people who blamed the Government for all the shortcomings. These people forgot that these difficulties were the birthpangs of a nation. The child should not be made to run before it could walk.

POPULAR INITIATIVE

He deplored the habit of leaving everything to the Government. He cited the example of England and other western countries where the people themselves took initiative in running the many educational, medical and other institutions without Government help.

Referring to the "tight" conditions in the money market, Sardar Patel said that wealth was obviously a necessity and as such there was nothing wrong in earning it. But along with accumulation of wealth there should also be a spirit of sacrifice and charity for India had always venerated those who sacrificed all.

Answering the charge that Government allowed the few to fatten at the cost of the poor, he said that though Government would do, as it did in the past, all in its power to combat it, he would never resort to force as a means for extracting money from the rich, for, this was foreign to India's ideology.

These doctrines claiming their inspiration from far off countries were not suited to the genius of the people.

PROPER TRAINING

Sardar Patel added, "ours is an infant democracy. If we do not see that the people receive proper training they are likely to go astray and the consequences for the country will be bad. Therefore we should take all necessary precautions".

He paid a tribute to the promotors of the hospital for completing the building in the short period of one and a half years in spite of the present-day difficulties of shortages and control restrictions.

The fact that the hospital was a non-communal organisation, had given him great satisfaction. In this connection the change of name from "Marwari Hospital" to "Bombay Hospital" was particularly happy.

The fund of Rs. one crore, he remarked, was not adequate to meet all the expenses as after meeting the cost of building and equipment only half of the amount remained.

He however hoped that as the hospital progressed and made a name for itself, even the common man would come forward and contribute his mite.

The few medical colleges that were there in Bombay could not cope with the increasing demand for admission not only from adjoining and mofussil areas but even from Bombay State proper.

Bombay in itself was a big city and the fame of its doctors had spread far and wide. People always looked to Bombay for the best in medical treatment but there were too few doctors. Hospital facilities were also far below the minimum requirement.

According to a reasonable estimate there should be one bed for every thousand in the population. The population of Bombay was fast increasing and then the Greater Bombay scheme had extended the area of the city to a considerable extent. So the need for more hospitals was very imperative.

He realised that the people who wanted to donate money were afraid of being subjected to a close scrutiny by the Income-Tax Department. These people blamed the Government, who, however, being in financial difficulties themselves had somehow to procure money by persuasion or even by threat, he said humurously.

DONORS CONGRATULATED

In conclusion he once more congratulated the donors for their spirit of self-sacrifice. He would not, however, congratulate the doctors on the staff of the hospital at this stage as they had yet to earn it by proving their mettle.

Sardar Patel then performed the opening ceremony of the hospital and went round the institution evencing keen interest in the equipment installed therein.

Earlier Mr. R. D. Birla, President of the Hospital Fund welcoming the guest of honour said that charitably-minded people have lost their faith in the spirit of service. Therefore the parents, more than anyone else, should impress on the minds of their children their duty to society and inculcate in them the ideals of sacrifice and service.

He emphasised that the hospital "would be open to all, irrespective of caste or creed".

He appealed to the municipal authorities to widen the adjacent Hospital Lane for greater convenience. He then requested Sardar Patel to perform the opening ceremony and say a few words of wisdom.

Mr. G. D. Somani, President of the Western India Chamber of Commerce proposed a vote of thanks.

Sardar Patel will lay the foundation stone of the building of the first permanent Children's Library Centre in Bombay City at 6 p.m. on May 24, 1950 at Charni Road Garden.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES TO WORK MORE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay has revised the hours of work for Government offices in the State of Bombay.

The revised hours of work for week days are 10-30 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. and for Saturday 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. The present hours of work are 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. and 10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m. on week days and Saturdays respectively.

These orders do not apply to offices under the control of the High Court of Bombay.

KEROSENE OIL DISTRIBUTION CONTROL TO GO

BOMBAY, Monday (UPI): The Government of Bombay has decided to lift the control on the distribution of kerosene oil in the State with effect from June 1.

This was disclosed to the United Press of India today by Shri Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay. This decision he added was taken in view of the improved position of the kerosene oil supply in Bombay. He, however, said that the control on prices and issuing of licenses to distributors would continue to remain in force for the present.

The Foodgrains Investigation Committee of the Government of India, had, in its report to Government recently, recommended the abandonment of all controls and return to normalcy.

2 Indian Patriots Die In Germany

IN RUSSIAN PRISON CAMP

LONDON, (By Mail).

Shri Pal and Dr. Malik have died in a Russian prison camp in Germany, informed Mr. Habibur Rahman.

Shri Pal was the Bengali announcer at Berlin-Radio, and worked in close co-operation with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He joined the Free India Movement in 1942, and since then had worked wholeheartedly for Indian freedom.

It is reported that he was arrested by the Russians in the middle of 1945, and was put into a prison camp in Germany.

Dr. A. R. Malik was also one of the pioneer workers of the All India National Congress Party. He took part in the non-co-operation movement, joined Jam-e-Millia, and finally the movement of Netaji. During the war, he was an announcer in Hindi at Berlin-Radio.

He, together with A. Rashid Malak, was detained by the Russians in a prison camp in Brandenburg (Germany). Rashid Malak was recently released, but Dr. A. R. Malak died in the camp in 1948.

India has been represented by an Indian Military Mission in Berlin since 1947. Its work should, in fact, be to look after the interests of Indian nationals, to protect them, and to facilitate their life in Germany.

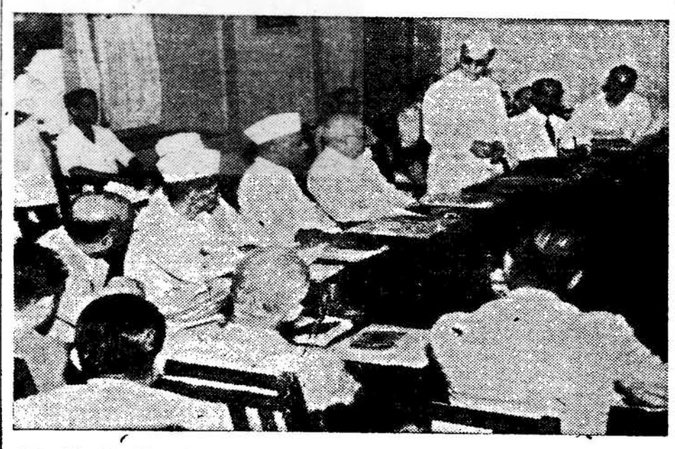
ANOTHER PENICILLIN CONSIGNMENT

Drug To Arrive In City Tomorrow

NEW DELHI, May 22, (PTI): An aircraft load of Penicillin, the second of a series of consignmets purchased by the Government of Bombay from Britain is expected to arrive in India on Wednesday, it is learnt here.

A B.O.A.C. freighter, loaded with Penicillin to its full capacity, took off from London airport on Sunday on its way to Bombay where the drug will be sold through Government agencies.

"No Food Imports After 1951"



Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food and Agriculture Minister addressing a meeting of the Ministers and officers of the Food and Agriculture Department of Bombay at the Secretariat on... Monday morning.

CHINA SEEKS INDIA'S CO-OPERATION

Can Form Great Force For Lasting Peace, Says Mao

NEW DELHI, May 22. (PTI)

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Republic told Sardar K. M. Panikkar, India's Ambassador to Peking that China had "no aggressive intentions against anybody least of all against India" according to reports received in Delhi.

Chairman Mao is reported to have made this statement to Sardar Panikkar after the latter had presented his credentials on May 20.

Sardar Panikkar presented his credentials to Chairman Mao at 5 p.m. on May 20. He was received by the Prime Minister, Chou En Lai and the presentation of credentials took place in the Chairman's room. The Indian National Anthem was played when the Indian Ambassador arrived at the Chairman's office accompanied by the Chief of Protocol.

INDIA'S GREETINGS

Presenting his credentials, Sardar Panikkar said "Your Excellency, I deem it a great privilege to have been chosen to represent my country as Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

"I bring to you friendly greetings from India and every good wish for prosperity and greatness of China.

"Between our two countries and peoples there have always been the friendliest relations. Both our peoples have at all times been dedicated to the cause of peace. Though formerly our countries co-operated over long periods in the spreading of culture and civilisation and the development of peaceful ways of life on the Asian continent, during the last few centuries, the opportunities for such co-operation were unfortunately denied to us.

"It is only during the last few years that such opportunities have again become available. The people of Republic of China and the Republic of India representing the oldest communities in the world are now in a position to co-operate effectively for mutual advantage and for the welfare of their people.

"The two sister Republics of Asia which between them contain over a third of the world's population, can, through their co-operation become a great and invincible force for peace."

PROFOUND UNDERSTANDING

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Mao Tse-tung, in reply said:

"Mr. Ambassador, I take great pleasure in receiving the credentials of the President of the Republic of India presented by you, and thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for your greetings.

"Between the peoples of our two countries, China and India, with our common boundary and prolonged and close relations in both history and culture, and having undertaken similar long and courageous struggles in recent centuries to free ourselves from our national adversity, there exist a profound understanding, sympathy and concern.

"The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India will not only further develop and consolidate the friendship which already exists between the peoples of our two countries, but as a result the sincere co-operation of the peoples of these two great countries of Asia will prove to be great contribution to the lasting peace of Asia and the world."

WARM FRIENDSHIP

After the ceremony was over, Sardar Panikkar and Mao Tse-tung had a talk lasting for about 30 minutes during which Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Chou En Lai were also present.

Chairman Mao, welcoming the Ambassador, according to reports received

(Cotinued on Page 6)

Age And Ability

NEW DELHI, May 22. (PTI) The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru today confessed that his ideas about a man's ability in relation to his age had ...undergone a radical change.

To a question as to why the Prime Minister had failed to develop younger leadership as reflected by the selection of only older men in the Cabinet, the Prime Minister said amidst laughter; "When I was about 20, I used to think that people at 30 were out of date. But when I myself became 30, I increased the limit by another 10 years or So. But now I have put the limit at above seventy."

It may be noted here that the Prime Minister himself is above sixty now.

ENSURE GOOD OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT

Guarantee Of Democracy, Says Ambedkar

HYDERABAD (Dn) May 22. (PTI)

DR. B. R. Ambedkar, Minister of Law, Government of India, said here today that parliamentary democracy could function in India if they all worked together and pledged themselves to what he called "constitutional morality".

Dr. Ambedkar was answering a question on the future of parliamentary democracy in India at a meeting at the Boat Club this evening held under the auspices of the Hyderabad Progressive Group.

He said there were moments when he thought that the future of democracy in India was very dark. But he did not want to say that he had not other moments when he felt that if all of them put their shoulders together and pledged themselves to "constitutional morality" they should be able to build up a regular party system in which there could be liberty, equality and fraternity.

Dr. Ambedkar answered a number of questions relating to the fundamental rights embodied in the new Constitution of India. It was wrong to suppose that fundamental rights conferred absolute rights on the citizens. They had certian limitations on fundamental rights which were necessary for the safety of the State. While they drafted the Constitution they took care to see that individual liberty was not unduly affected by limitations on fundamental rights.

The best guarantee of fundamental rights was to have a good opposition in Parliament in which case the Government was bound to behave properly.

NEW PRESIDENT OF TURKEY

Mr. Bayar Elected

ANKARA, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).—Democrat Party Leader, Celal Bayar, 63-year old banker, was today elected President of Turkey.

President Celal Bayar heads the party which swept the Republicans from power after twenty-seven years' unchallenged rule.

Ex-President Ismet Inenu, Leader of the Republicans and new Opposition Chief, was a notable absentee from today's session of the Assembly which voted the new President.

Walk-Out In UNESCO

FLORENCE, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).—Czechoslovakia and Hungary today walked out of the annual meeting here of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisations.

They said they could not sit at the same conference with delegates from Nationalist China who "represent nothing and nobody."

NEHRU'S REQUEST A "NATIONAL CALL"

Can't Disregard It, Says Rajaji

MADRAS, May 22. (PTI):

INTERVIEWED by the Press Trust of India on the reference to his appointment in the Indian Cabinet by the Prime Minister at his press conference today, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said he could not disregard Pandit Nehru's request to join the Cabinet at a time which was "not dissimilar, so far as national emergency goes", to that 30 years ago, "when the national call was sounded".

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister desire that I should be by their side as a Cabinet Minister once again. They came to this conclusion after considering all aspects of the matter, including obvious points of propriety as well as my age and present condition of health.

"The Prime Minister's desire, I have been preaching to others, must overrule all private inclinations. How can I then disregard his considered request at this juncture? I am reminded of the days 30 years ago, when neither ill-health nor personal nor private affairs stood in the way when the national call was sounded. Those were days of unbounded enthusiasm. We are humbler today and more anxious than enthusiastic. But the situation is not dissimilar so far as national urgency goes.

WHATEVER COMES

"One of our greatest and God-inspired teachers, when approached for guidance by some young men who desired to dedicate themselves to national service said: "Do not go about picking and choosing what would be the better or the best form of service but take up whatever task comes to you in the course of events and fulfil it to the best of your ability.' I have been following this simple rule all my life with all my faults.

"I am receiving messages of good wishes from friends which I have not been acknowledging owing to the state of my health. I hope this will be forgiven. It is only when I go to Delhi next that things will take final shape."

No Advocacy For Appointments

GOVERNMENT WARNING

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay has noticed that relatives and friends of applicants for Government service sometimes write to the Government or Government officers on behalf of the applicants urging favourable consideration of their applications.

It, therefore, desires to make it clear that this method of advocacy on behalf of an applicant is objectionable.

It also desires to draw the attention of all concerned to the provisions of rule 12 of the Bombay Civil Services Classification and Recruitment Rules according to which any endeavour on the part of a candidate or his relatives or friends to enlist support by direct or indirect methods for his application for first appointment to Government service or for promotion to higher appointments therein should be held to disqualify him for the appointment or promotion.

NURUL AMIN AT SHILLONG

SHILLONG, May 22, (PTI): The Chief Minister of East Bengal, Mr. Nurul Amin arrived here this evening. He is staying at Government House.

At Dawki on the Indo-Pakistan border, Mr. Amin was received by high officials of the Assam Government. The Assam Rifles and armed police force presented him a guard of honour.

The discussion between the Premier of East Bengal and the Chief Minister of Assam, will commence tomorrow morning.

Pakistani Armed Police Fire Across Border

COOCH BEHAR, May 22, (UPI): Reports have reached here of Pakistani armed police opening fire on Jatiya Rakshi Dal, home guards of the West Bengal Government stationed a Nalungabari under the Mathabhanga sub-division on Saturday last resulting in one of the volunteers being wounded.

An exchange of fire followed. The cause of this clash is not known yet.

Pakistani forces have, it is further learnt, been concentrated at Looterhat and two other places near that area. A number of houses are also reported to have been requisitioned for accommodation of these forces.

A Birthday Gift

SAIGON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter). VIETMINH (Indo-Chinese insurgent) Radio, for the third time this year, has announced that Vietminh Army Commander Nugyen Giap has ordered the army to prepare for a general offensive, "presenting victory as a birthday gift to our leader, Ho Chi Minh."

French commanders here said they considered the Vietminh forces, whose activity has been limited to local raids since their recent offensive in the Travinh area, are smashed incapable of launching a general attack.

(Vietminh leader Ho Chi Minh's 66th birthday was on May 19).

Truman To Help The West Block Moscow Policies

WASHINGTON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).

President Truman made it clear today that he intends to work towards making the United Nations a "universal organisation"—but at the same time America would do everything it could to block present Moscow policies.

The Soviet boycott of the United Nations over China's representations was a "wilful flouting" of the Charter, he said.

"No nation, member or non-member, attending or non-attending, can avoid accountability before the United Nations for actions affecting the peace," Mr. Truman declared. He was making his annual report to Congress on the United Nations, accompanied by a letter.

The President emphasised that within the framework of a "universal" United Nations—including the Communist as well as the Western Powers—the American Government intended to do everything to strengthen the West and halt Russian policies.

Two Errors Of Judgement

DUTCH REPORT ON AIR CRASH

THE HAGUE, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): Two errors of judgment by the pilot caused the crash of the Dutch constellation aircraft at Bombay on July 12 last year, in which 13 leading American journalists died, the Dutch Aviation Council announced here today.

The aircraft, of Royal Dutch Airlines, was piloted by 33-year-old Captain M. Van Der Vaar.

It crashed on a hill near Bombay's Santa Cruz airport, killing all aboard—11 crew and 32 passengers.

The Captain's first error in judgment, says the Dutch report, was his decision to attempt a landing at an airport with which he was not familiar under weather conditions which "were worse than the weather minnima for landings at Bombay's airport."

The second error was the Captain's decision to circle the airport at a low altitude while "he must have known about a cloud obscured hill endangering the plane's safety."

An "important contributing factor" to the crash, the report added, was the Santa Cruz airport Control Tower's failure to advise the plane to suspend IST landing until weather conditions improved, or to recommend a landing at another airport.

By assigning the plane to one of the airports runways, the report said, the Control Tower" made it necessary for the plane to fly across the dangerous hill."

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MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Zenith Radio, Excellent lv. ACDC Rs. 175/-, Kanada Press Victoria Mill, Gamdevi. (1860)

For Sale—Carpenters Tools, com-plete, Rs. 115/-, 42, Abdurrahman Building, 273, Bapty Boad, Bombay. (1861)

Pure silk shawls fine shades size 104 x 52 Rs. 10/- post free wanted agent, Manohar Textiles, Ludhiana. (1830)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Ritz Ltd., 5, Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate, Bombay, on an annual basis for the sale and exclusive rights of supply of refreshments, solid and liquid, for the Second Enclosure in the Race Course at Poona and Bombay for the period of one year, commencing from 1st July, 1950 to 30th June 1951. The tenders must reach at the above address on or before the 10th of June, 1950.

(1851)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

APPLICATIONS are invited for a temporary post of Reader in Applied Chemistry in the grade Rs. 500-50\2-700 with the benefit of Provident Fund plus D.A. so long as it is paid to other University employees. The applicant must have high academic distinction and should possess special knowledge of some branch of Applied Chemistry and have sufficient experience in Post-graduate teaching and research in the subject.

Applicants should state in their applications their age, full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in teaching and research as also in guiding research work. The application should be accompanied by a precis of particulars to be furnished in a statement form which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before 15th June, 1950.

S. C. GHOSH,
Registrar (Offg.)

Senate House,
The 18th May, 1950. 7861

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

APPLICATIONS invited from Indian Citizens (men only) for Scholarship under terms of the Rhodes Trust. Annual value £400/-, supplementary allowance £ 100-/, tenable two (or three) years at Oxford. Scholar selected this year will enter Oxford October, 1951. Candidates must hold first class honours degree (or equivalent), and must be between 19 and 25 on the 1st October, 1951. Memorandum with full particulars from undersigned; application on prescribed form must reach him by registered post 30th June, 1950. C. E. Walker, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (2) (1862)

THE BES & T UNDERTAKING.

SEALED TENDER for the supply of 300 Steel Tubular Poles size 30 ft. and 36 ft. long by 4"x5"x6" from ready stock, or, from incoming consignment, will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, up to noon on the 30th May, 1950.

Tender Forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper. (7860)

G.I.P. RAILWAY

CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE TO THEIR RESIDENCES

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that under the scheme for the conveyance of Passengers' luggage from Victoria Terminus to their residences at various points in the City which will be introduced from June 1, 1950, as already advertised, the charges payable are for each package which should not exceed the weight, dimension limits, etc., as applicable to parcels and luggage.

(7865)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANTONE CELESTIN D'SOUZA has agreed to sell to my client his lands, situate at Vileparle in the Registration Sub-District Bandra and bearing Survey No. 138 Hissa No. 1, 8, 10 and 12 containing by admeasurement 0-15, 0-3¼, 4¼ and 2½ Gunthas respectively and assessment whereof being Rs. 2-8-9 0-6-3, 0-8-9 and 0|4|3 respectively together with the fencing surrounding the said land.

All persons having any claim, right, title, interest or demand of whatsoever nature against in to or upon the said plot or any part thereof are hereby required to make the name known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at "Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, Bombay No. 20" within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, demand of whatsoever nature and the same if any will be treated and considered as waived.

D. V. WAGH,
Purchaser's Advocate.

Dated this 22nd day of May 1950. 7864

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALCUTTA.
Suit No. 1232 of 1950.

CHUNILAL SHARMA of 374, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. ..Plaintiff

—vs.—

SHIVLAL CHITRAKAR, son of Nandram Chitrakar c|o Gobindramji Saxena Marwaribazar Bombay ..Defendant

Amount of claim—Rs. 556/- being the amount due to the plaintiff by the defendant at Calcutta.

Last date for entering appearance before the Learned Registrar on the 12th June, 1950.

By order etc.,
J. R. SEN GUPTA,
Senior Superintendent.

Small Cause Court,
Calcutta.
The 20th May, 1950. (7859)

AUCTION SALES

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All that piece of Leasehold land with buildings being plot No. 82 of Shivaji Park Scheme being at Cadell Road admeasuring 445 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts bearing C. S. No. 1792, of Mahim Division, G Ward No. 4659, Street No. 275 Keluskar Road.

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Deoria	Nagpur
Dibai	Nagpur City
Etawah	Naini Tal
Faizabad	New Delhi
Fatehpur	Orai
Firozabad	Patna
Ghaziabad	Rae Bareli
Gorakhpur	Raipur
Gulaothi	Rajnandgaon
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MUNSHI'S CALL FOR FOOD SELF- SUFFICIENCY

Efforts Made So Far Not Impressive

NO IMPORTS AFTER '51

BOMBAY, Monday.

AN EIGHT-POINT SCHEME for self-sufficiency in food, cotton and jute was outlined by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, Government of India addressing a meeting of the Ministers and officers of the Food and Agriculture Department of Bombay here today.

Emphasising the need for a co-ordinated plan for self-sufficiency in food, cotton and jute, Mr. Munshi said: "India is deficit not only in food, but also in jute and cotton, and unless we can provide adequate quantities of jute and cotton to our industries, we may have to face a very serious industrial and economic crisis." This could be done by intensifying the efforts in areas suitable for each of these crops, and by reducing the margin of impact between them to the minimum.

The Minister reiterated Government's decision on food imports, and categorically asserted: "We are not going to import food after 1951, and we should make a vigorous, calculated drive to redeem the pledge."

Reviewing the operation of the intensive food production plan, the Agriculture Minister said: "Important changes have been made in this organisation. The Commissioner of Food production was appointed at the Centre with an emergency branch to assist them. Similarly in the States, special sub-committees of the Cabinet have been formed and Directors of Food Production appointed with a view to avoiding red-tape and reaching quick decisions. Collectors or the Deputy Commissioners in the different States have been entrusted with the special responsibility for grow more food work. Directives have been issued to them that their efficiency, as during the last war in respect of war work, would be judged by the results shown by them in food production work. Similarly, district, taluka and village committees have been set up in many states and rural development boards have also been formed, as has been so thoroughly done in this State.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM

"But you will realise that it is not so much the organisation as the actual execution of the schemes that is of paramount importance. But I must confess that the results so far obtained have not impressed me as being satisfactory. On the side of the administration, there is a lack of enthusiasm, hesitancy and absence of adjustments with the politician. On the side of those in power and in the public mind, there is a suspicion of the official. This is happily not universal, but we cannot ignore the existence of this unfortunate situation. Let us realise frankly that, while we may have set up a proper governmental organisation, we have not succeeded in securing the complete co-operation of the public and particularly of the farmers."

U. P's EXAMPLE

Emphasising the importance of the role which farmers could play in stepping up production, Mr. Munshi referred to the competitions which the Uttar Pradesh Government had organised to increase production of potatoes in the last four years, and said, "as against the maximum yield of 240 maunds per acre in the first year, the highest yield in the current year has been 687 maunds. Similarly, the average production per acre amongst the competitors has risen from 85 maunds in the first year to 402 maunds in the fourth year. Competitions in respect of wheat and paddy in other states have also shown much higher yields than the average in the country.

"These figures demonstrate two things. First, the enormous potentiality of increasing food production in the lands already under food crops; and, secondly, the skill and initiative of the cultivator as primary factors in the increase of production.

"Governmental effort is, and cannot but be, strictly in the shape of assistance to the farmer and of removal of his disabilities. With a total yield of about 45 million tons of food grains and a deficit of less than 10 per cent there is no doubt that, given the popular enthusiasm and support, the problem of increasing food production is capable of early solution. It is the little extra stimulus that is required to achieve the result."

Mr. Munshi said: "Coming now to concrete suggestions, I would like to place before you certain problems and the possible solutions. I want you to give your earnest consideration to these points.

(1) In order to tighten up the organisation, I have set up an Inter-departmental Emergency Committee of both the Ministries at the Centre, and with myself as chairman, which will take important decisions on urgent and pressing matters for increasing production of food, cotton and jute. It is necessary that similar emergency committees should be set up in the States on which the Central Government will also be represented, and which will keep in constant touch with the Central Committee.

(2) The District being the proper working level for executing schemes of food production, the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, should be assisted by a Committee of three or four people who command the respect and confidence of local farmers, and he should be relieved as during the war, of his other duties to the extent necessary.

(3) The value of harnessing existing village representative institutions cannot be over-emphasised. Whether for cultivation of fallow lands, or repair of tanks or wells, or distribution of manures, or preparation of compost, it is the village community and not isolated individuals who can produce results. Existing village panchayats should be strengthened. Rural Development Boards should be constituted wherever necessary. While each state should set up the organisation suitable to its local conditions, the existence and utilization of these bodies to the fullest extent possible is the sine qua non of the success of food production.

(4) A large proportion of our crops is dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. I therefore attach the maximum importance to schemes which will increase the supply of water to lands. The District Committees, under the constant supervision of the Emergency Committee of the State, must immediately examine every well, tank, channel or borings in its territories, and take special steps to have them repaired or restored before the monsoon.

ANOTHER SOURCE

(5) Another very important source of providing irrigation is the tubewell. Because of its capacity to irrigate larger areas, it is an ideal source of irrigation wherever underground water can be traced.

But boring tubewells has become a tardy process in view of controls and regulations, and the necessity of going from department to department. Wherever, therefore, a private individual or co-operative society wishes to construct such tubewells, it should be given a consolidated permit for the immediate supply of all essential materials required for tubewell construction. I should also like to emphasise very strongly the need for inviting experienced firms to take up this work in order to produce prompt results.

We have already recommended such an agency to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the Punjab; and for a State like Bombay it should not be difficult to construct one thousand tubewells within the next eighteen months.

(6) India is deficit not only in food but also in jute and cotton, and unless we can provide adequate quantities of jute and cotton to our industries, we may have to face a very serious industrial and economic crisis.

It is, therefore, necessary to have a co-ordinated plan for achieving a three-fold self-sufficiency in food, cotton and jute. This can be done by intensifying the efforts in areas suitable for each of these three crops, and by reducing the margin of impact between them to the minimum. For instance, the areas most suitable for food production are the wheat-producing areas of Malwa, the Delta systems of South India, the Ganga and Jamna Canal tracts of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and the Banas Kantha District of Bombay.

Similarly, for increasing cotton production, there are certain districts of Bombay like Broach and Khandesh, certain areas of Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, and Madras, all of which are most suited for growing cotton. As regards jute cultivation, the problem is still simpler because West Bengal and Bihar are the main areas offering great scope for increasing jute cultivation. It is in these areas that we make an all out effort to increase production in the short period now left to us for reaching the target.

FOREST WEALTH

The last, but not the least important suggestion that I want to make is the value of increasing forest in the country. Large areas of forests have been cut down during the war time for obtaining essential timber and later on by many zamindars and rulers in anticipation of their being deprived of their ownership or control of the forests.

The cutting down of trees does not only reduce the rainfall, but also prevents the required fuel supplies from reaching the cultivators who in consequence are compelled to use cowdung, a valuable manure, as fuel. The use of cowdung as fuel is a serious national loss.

I attach very great importance, therefore, to the programme of planting and rearing hundreds of thousands of trees in all parts of the country, and suggest that every year we should have a national week devoted solely to the task of tree plantation. During this week, all governmental institutions, colleges and schools should visit the villages or suitable localities and take part in tree-planting.

I shall shortly announce the suitable dates for celebration of this week on a nation-wide basis.

The last suggestion is to organise the growing of vegetables and potatoes and tubers in the environments of large cities so as to supplement the diet in rationed areas. Unless we take to this change of diet, our problem will remain unsolved. Suitable schemes must, therefore, be immediately prepared".

DEBTORS' RELIEF ACT

Procedure For Registration Of Awards

The Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Rules, 1947, have been amended by the Government of Bombay and the necessary notification has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of April 1, 1950.

Under the amended rules the Loan Valuation Officer appointed by the Government can be appointed by the Court as Commissioner for the purposes of making an enquiry for determination of the value of debtor's movable and immovable property. They also mention the purposes for which the loans for the financing of crops can be advanced.

As regards the procedure of registration of awards under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, 1947, the Government has decided that it is the duty of the court to send the award for registration and that the chapter 2-A of the Act, does not leave it to the parties to present the award for registration. The Government has also directed that all awards made in this Act or certified copies thereof, are exempt from the payment of registration fees under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

JODHPUR MINISTERS APPEAL

NEW DELHI, May 22 (PTI).—Habeas corpus petitions on behalf of Mr. Jai Narain Vyas, and Mr. Mathura Das Mathur, former Jodhpur Ministers and three others, who are now being tried by a Rajasthan special court, were filed before the Supreme Court of India today.

The petitions, filed under article 32 of the constitution, challenged the validity of the special court set up to try the petitioners on charges of misappropriation on the ground that the setting up of the special court was invalid in view of articles 14, 20, 21, 226, 227 and 228 of the Constitution.

The petitioners contention that the setting up of the special courts was invalid, has been overruled by the special court as well as by the Rajasthan High Court.

Plan To 'Flood' City With Illicit Liquor Foiled By The Police

BOMBAY, Monday.

ELABORATE and detailed plans to flood Bombay with illicit liquor, are learnt to have been foiled by the Bombay Police, who with the co-operation of the residents of a building at Sleater Road, have taken in custody thirteen persons, and seized 29 four-gallon tins of liquor and a motor car, which was stated to have been used by the smugglers to convey the tins from a fishing vessel to a place of storage, for eventual distribution.

It was stated that Julian Ishandi Lobo, along with a number of persons, of whom 12 have already been arrested and the others are absconding, laid an elaborate plan to smuggle illicit liquor into Bombay. He concluded a deal with certain fishing folk, and arranged that they should bring consignments of liquor manufactured on some island not far off from Bombay, to some convenient landing ground on the coast line around the city.

It was alleged that on the midnight of 19th he was waiting with car, No. BMW 6613, at the Churchgate Reclamation. A fishing boat called at the scheduled time and Lobo with the help of his assistants loaded the tins of liquor—about 40—into the waiting car, which it is stated, was driven off in the direction of Sleater Road.

It was further stated that Lobo had hired a motor garage at Sleater Road and that part of the consignment, 29 tins were stacked here, the rest of them having been taken away to some other place as the residents of the building objected to the din created by the loading and unloading of the tins in the night.

Next morning, a resident of the building entered the garage to remove his motorbike which he had parked there. Seeing a large number of tins lying about and suspecting the contents, he called the other residents of the building and also got in touch with the police.

A QUARREL

Lobo and his accomplices, who are alleged to have come on the scene at about this time, began to quarrel with the residents of the building who attempted to prevent Lobo from removing the tins to a waiting Victoria. It was stated that in the affray that ensued, some of he residents of the building were injured.

Lobo, the police stated was arrested by them, when he was trying to push some tins into the waiting hack victoria.

The car which was used in the transaction, was later traced abandoned at Modi Street, and Ramachandra Mahadeo the owner of the car was arrested. The police stated that Mahadeo was running an illicit liquor den on Sleater Road, and he had lent his car for the conveyance of the liquor, as it was consigned to him for distribution.

The car driver and cleaner, who are alleged to have been present when the liquor was first stored into the vehicle have also been arrested.

Lobo and the other twelve accused were produced by the Prohibition Police before Mr. M. Nimazi, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today. They were ordered to be held in custody.

Dy. Commissioner Nagarwala is personally handling the case.

WORKING STILL

The Princess Street Police on Saturday detected two working stills, complete with necessary equipments for the manufacture of illicit liquor within their jurisdiction.

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS

Bombay Order

The Government of Bombay has amended rules framed under Section 7 of the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act, 1923. Under the amended rules, the number of complimentary tickets which a proprietor of an entertainment can issue for any class of seats for an entertainment has been restricted to five per cent. of tickets or 10 tickets whichever is less.

The District Magistrates have been instructed to see that these rules are properly enforced within their jurisdiction.

Bombay Will Make Up Three Lakh Tons

BOMBAY, Monday.

ADDRESSING the conference of Food Ministers, convened in Bombay, Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Bombay stated that at least three lakh tons out of an estimated deficit of eight lakh tons would be covered before 1951, the target year set up by the Central Government.

The Government of Bombay had many schemes before them for attaining food self-sufficiency. But their main difficulty was one of finance. The State needed a number of tractors in order to cultivate a million and a half acres of land at present overrun by Hariyali, which had to be weeded out.

The Minister paid a tribute to the efforts of non-official organisations like co-operative societies, in the production drive. They were also paying much attention to tightening up the administrative efficiency of the agricultural department.

The Minister expressed satisfaction at the progress made by their compost manufacture scheme but the farmyard manure scheme had not made as much progress as they expected.

The conference wes attended by Bombay's Food Minister Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Member of the Planning Commission, Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Secretary to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, Joint Secretary, besides the Secretaries and officials of the Food and Agriculture Departments of the Government of Bombay.

The main items on the agenda of the conference are a review of the Grow More Food Schemes in the Bombay State, including increasing the production of cotton and jute, the organisation of the Agricultural Department and the organisation and functions of the Rural Development Boards.

Malabar Wants Separate P.C.C.

CONGRESS WORKERS' DEMAND

CALICUT, May 22 (PTI).—A meeting of Congress workers held at Tellicherry during the week-end demanded the separation of Malabar District Congress Committee from Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Kottayam Congress 'ad hoc' committee and those present included Mr. T. Prakasam, the Andhra Congress leader.

A resolution passed at the meeting said that the position of Malabar under the "leadership and guidance of Travancore and Cochin was very weak" and there was "no point" in Malabar, a District of the Madras State, still remaining a part of the integrated State of Travancore and Cochin.

"The character and outlook of the Provincial Congress Committee", the resolution said, "have completely changed since the integrateion and there is nothing in it now to reflect the ideals and aspirations of the people of Malabar."

The resolution also pointed out that, as in the case of Mysore, Malabar had sufficient resources to exist as a separate province in the Congress organisation.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Shud 6, 2006.
Muslim: Shaban 5, 1369.
Parsi: Adar 23, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-3 a.m. Sunset: 7-9 p.m.
Hightide: 03-22, 16-36. Lowtide: 09-20, 23-12.

Today's Engagements

SIR HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS HOSPITAL: 4th day of Silver Jubilee Week. Films by Health Dept. and variety entertainment by nursing staff.

ROTARY CLUB: Discourse on "A Guide to South-East Asian Countries" by Mr. M. Sivaram, at Green's Hotel at 1-45 p.m.

WORKING GROUP ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN: Conference of social workers and medical men (continued) at Sanatroy Institute, Princess Street.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Results of the D.A., D.V.D. D.Ped., T.D.D. and D.L.O. Examinations will be declared today at 12 noon.

A reception has been arranged in honour of Hon. Shri K. M. Munshi, at the Hall of the Indian Merchants Chamber today at 4-15 p.m. All members are cordially invited.

ECONOMIC POSITION IN SAURASHTRA

Congressmen's Deputation To Sardar

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, received this morning a deputation of Congress workers from Saurashtra and Gujerat when it is gathered common problems relating to political and economic situation in Saurashtra and Gujerat were discussed.

The deputation, which was led by the Saurashtra Chief Minister, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, included among other members of the deputation, Mr. R. U. Parikh, Home Minister, Saurashtra, Mr. Kanji Bhai Desai, President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, Darbar Gopaldas Desai, President of the Saurashtra Congress Committee, and Mr. Bhogilal Lalla, Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee.

Pilgrims To Puri Festivals To Note

The Government of Orissa has made it compulsory for all pilgrims visiting the festivals of the "Snan" and the "Nabakalebar", the "Car" and the "Return Car" festivals at Puri during the year 1950 to get themselves inoculated against cholera. These festivals will be held on May 31 and from July 16 to July 31, 1950, respectively at Puri. The Orissa Government has made necessary arrangements at railway stations and bus stands for the inoculation of the pilgrims. The pilgrims are also requested to obtain a certificate of inoculation which will be given to them by the inoculating officer free of charge.

MAJ-GEN. CHOPRA

DEHRA DUN, May 22 (PTI).—Major-General M. S. Chopra, Divisional Commander, took the salute at an impressive ceremonial parade held this morning at the 5th Gurkha Rifles (F.F.) regimental centre held here in honour of his appointment as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. The parade formed part of the celebrations in connection with the 92nd anniversary for the foundation of the 5th Gurkha Rifles.

NO EVIDENCE OF A QUARREL

Kishori's Counsel Contends Assault Story Unlikely

BOMBAY, Monday.

"IT is not an unusual thing for social functions in this country to feature dancing and singing parties and for even highly placed persons to attend these functions", said Mr. E. B. Ghasvala, Counsel for Kishori in the Nadkarni Murder Case in which she has been charged before Mr. Karl J. Khandalavala, Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay, with abetment of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The holding of singing and dancing parties, Counsel emphasised, could not be described as something bad or undesirable.

Regarding the relationship between Nadkarni and Kishori, Mr. Ghasvala, stated that they came to know each other about a year and six months prior to the incident. From acquaintanceship their association developed into intimacy. Kishori loved Nadkarni. Nowhere in the evidence has it been shown that the whole of her establishment was run by Nadkarni or that he shared its expenses with Kishori.

On the morning of February 8, Kishori and Nadkarni had breakfast together, they went out together and returned together in the evening. Then there was the singing party upto 1 a.m. Till Kishori's sister left Kishori Court there was no evidence of a quarrel. How could it be said that suddenly Kishori changed her mood and committed the offence she has been charged with? Rupa, the dancer, stated that at the time of her leaving the flat after the party the relations between Nadkarni and Kishori seemed friendly. Yet the Prosecution had tried to make out that relations between the accused and Nadkarni were strained, merely because he did not attend the party. Nevertheless, Nadkarni did sit down to dinner with the guests after the party. This certainly did not indicate that all was not well between the two. There might have been various other reasons for Nadkarni not attending the party.

FREQUENT QUARRELS

All the witnesses have stated, Counsel argued, that Nadkarni and Kishori seemed friendly on the night of the incident. Witness Francis Rozario stated in his testimony that there used to be frequent quarrels between Kishori and Nadkarni. What the quarrels were about he could not say as he did not understand what they said. He only knew that they were quarrelling because of the tone of their words. But the witness contradicted himself when he subsequently stated that prior to February 8, 1949 he had seen no quarrels between accused and the deceased. Since upto the time of the assault there was no evidence to show that there was any rupture between Kishori and Nadkarni, there exists no reason for the assault. It had been argued that Jagdish and Rampal were henchmen of Kishori's and would do anything she ordered them to do. But would they risk assaulting a man as they are alleged to have done merely on instructions of their mistress? That seemed highly unlikely.

Rozario and Sadu, two of the prosecution witnesses had stated that they slept on the premises. Here too it seemed doubtful if their mistress would not have taken precautions to ensure that there were no witnesses to an assault of the nature described by the prosecution.

No Evidence To Prove Act Of Throwing

Continuing Mr. Ghasvala said that there was no evidence at all to connect Kishori with the actual throwing of Nadkarni from the balcony. It had not been proved that she was present when the incident occurred, or that she was seen instructing her employees or that she assisted them in the act. The prosecution had admitted that proof to this effect was not available. But it was the duty of the prosecution to make all efforts to provide evidence to show that she was guilty of abetting the act.

Referring to the statement of one of the prosecution witnesses to the effect that Kishori had asked him not to give any water to Nadkarni, Counsel argued that since the tin in which Nadkarni was given water was used to fill the radiator of the car and since it was a dirty tin, Kishori asked John, the driver, not to give the deceased water in the dirty can. John admitted that what Kishori said was "Don't give him water in the dirty tin".

In his evidence John had stated that he was sleeping in Mallana's hut when he was awakened by Abdul Kader, a chauffeur shouting to him that his master was hurt. But in his statement to the police John had said that on the night of the incident he had slept in the new building which was under construction, and that he had heard Abdul Kader shouting when he was asleep there. In court John stated that the statement he had made to the police was false.

When Kihori awoke in the morning and saw the crowd round Nadkarni she asked what had happened. Three witnesses, counsel emphasised, deposed to this effect. It meant that she was not aware of Nadkarni's condition.

Regarding the evidence of the gardener Mallana and his son Chhinnayya Counsel argued that it was very unlikely that the gardener with his bad eyesight could have identified the accused at the distance where he was standing since it was early morning and the sun had not as yet arisen. Counsel also discounted the evidence of Chhinnayya on grounds of his age, literacy and certain discrepancies in his statement when compared to the statement of witness John.

NO TUTORING

As far as the tutoring of the witnesses was concerned, Counsel stated that assuming that she did tutor them to say that Nadkarni had fallen, it did not imply that she was guilty of the crime. She may have tutored them out of fear of being involved in a serious affair. But the evidence of her having tutored them was highly untenable. The fact that witnesses vary in the time they say she tutored them belied their testimony.

With reference to the statement made by Nadkarni in hospital, Mr. Ghasvala said that it was not a dying declaration against Kishori. Moreover the questions asked by Sadanand were leading questions, as he knew all about the supposed incident and could easily involve Kishori against whom he and his brother, Shivanand had a strong prejudice, as could be judged from the fact that Nadkarni never told them that he was visiting her.

The prosecution evidence Mr. Ghasvala said, when analysed seemed highly improbable and far fetched.

Mr. B. M. Mistry instructed by Mr. S. R. Vakil and Mr. R. D. Chadha, appeared for the prosecution.

Messrs. E. B. Ghaswala, J. M. Gandhi, Y. S. Morudkar and R. P. Vacha appeared for Kishori, while Mr. J. Gidwani with Mr. K. L. Gauba and Dr. P. N. Daruvala appeared for Jagdishkumar and Rampalsingh.

INDIAN BOY SCOUTS DELEGATION TO U. S.

BOMBAY, Monday.

In response to the invitation received from the Boy Scouts of America it has been decided by the General Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association in India to send a Delegation of Indian Boy Scouts to U.S.A. to participate and to represent India at the II National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America to be held from June 1950 at the Valley Forge State Park, Pennsylvania, USA.

Mr. N. N Pundole Asst. Provincial Commission (Cubs) of Bombay State Boy Scouts Association, has been selected to lead this Delegation to USA

An At Home in honour of the Members of the Indian Boy Scouts Delegation to USA will be held at the Chunilal Mehta Hut, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, on Saturday next at 6 p.m. when Mr. Naik Nimbalkar, Minister of Industries and Labour will preside.

"Wanted" Red Shot Dead

CALICUT, May 22, (PTI): A person stated to be Communist and "wanted" by the police was shot dead on May 18 at Kjar Perambra in north Malabar by a police party on patrol, according to a report received here today.

It stated that a Communist stabbed a home guard accompanying the police who then opened fire in self-defence.

Violin Recital By Prof. Tatay

BOMBAY, Monday.

An excellent violin recital of his own compositions, was given to a crowded house yesterday, by Professor A. G. Tatay, a famous violinist of Iran, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Professor Tatay is in India, on the invitation of the All India Radio to give some violin recitals on AIR. He has already broadcast some compositions from New Delhi.

Yesterday's repertoir, included some of his compositions—"Nuits de Khoujastan", "Benome Douet" and "Ek Shaurp Khaub".

He was accompanied on the piano by Mr. Cecil Mendoza, who rendered one of the Professor's compositions solo on the piano.

There were two interesting items of Indian dance also.

The Iranian Consul in Bombay, was the distinguished guest.

TODAY'S RADIO

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m., 6 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Surangi Vakil, geets 8-15 Khadim Husain, khayal vilambit and drut 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari 12-50 Bharatkumar Pathak, geets 1-40 Concert for Connoisseurs 5 Hindi by Radio 5-20 Y. T. Deo, sitar recital 6-10 Surangi Vakil 6-20 Zahur Khan, khyal vilambit and drut 7-10 Local Announcements 7-20 Bharatkumar Pathak Prahlad Parekh 7-30 Zahur Khan, khayal puria dhanashri 7-45 Programme for Industrial workers 9-15 Bharatkumar Pathak, G songs 9-30 Chitrapat Se 9-45 Retrospect and Prospect, talk 10 There is Something in the Air 10-30 Variety Fanfare.

VARIATIONS: 8 a.m. Y. T. Deo, sitar recital 8-45 Pramila Jadhav 1 p.m. Abhag 1-10 Bhavgeeten 1-50 Pramila Jadhav, bhairavin 5 Hindi by Radio 5-30 Jantar Mantar 6 Rama Hariharan K songs 6-20 Calling rural listeners 7-30 Commercial News 8-15 Y. T. Deo, sitar recital 8-30 Film Review 8-45 Bansari Vadan 9 Khayal Kedara 10 S. K. Abhyankar, Chhayanat 10-30 Khadim Husain, khayal vilambit and drut.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Swar Ranjana 7-45 Aaje and Kale 7-50 Hirabai Barodekar, Nandlal nach re, pad 8-15 Ashfaq Hussain Khan, ghazal 8-30 M. A. Pandharpurkar, bansari par hindol 5-30 p.m. Fold Songs of the Province 5-45 Purshottam N. Mistry 6-10 Ambubhai Mody, geet 6-20 M. A. Pandharpurkar, bansari 6-30 Gramjano Mate 7 Anokhun Dard 7-15 As in Ahmedabad 7-30 Purshottam N. Mistry, shud kalyan 8 M. S. Subbalakshmi, bhajans 8-10 Sthanik Samachar and Havaman 8-30 Geet Kunj 9-30 As in Ahmedabad 9-45 Ashfaq Hussain Khan, thumri.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram Bhajanavali 7-40 Mishra Geeto 8-15 As in Baroda 8-30 Prabhunan Pagala 5-45 p.m. Sudevi Dhru 6-10 As in Baroda 6-30 Lok Geeto 6-45 Ramanlal Dave, khayal puria 7-15 Audhyogikaranni Poorvabhoomika 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate 8 Local Announcements 8-5 Omkarnath Thakur 8-30 Raag Bihag 9-30 Adino Shani 9-45 As in Baroda.

B B C

7 a.m. British Orchestral Music 7-15 The Cathedral Organs 7-45 Much-Binding-in-the-Marsh 8-15 Commonwealth Survey 8-45 The Luton Band 9-15 John Hauxvell 10 Programme Parade 10-10 Percival Mackey 10-30 Welsh Magazine 11 Sports Review 11-15 Listeners' Choice 11-45 Songs from the shows 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade 1 The Storyteller 1-30 Guest Night 2-15 The Piano for Pleasure 2-30 Meet the Commonwealth 3 Meet the Commonwealth 3 Journey into Melody 3-45 Letter from America 4 Band of the Royal Marines 4-45 Symphony of Strings 5-15 M.C.C. vs. West Indies 6 BBC Symphony Orchestra 6-45 The Cathedral Organs 7 Take it from here 7-30 Radio Newsreel 7-45 The Chindits 8-45 Recital 9-45 The Piano for Pleasure 10 Listeners' Choice 10-30 On the Job.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Sandesaya 8 Aj ka Khel 8-30 Indr Dhanush 8-45 Ap Ka Khat Mila.

HEAVY RAINS IN W. BENGAL

All-India Weather

POONA, May 22, (PTI): Following is the daily all-India weather summary for Monday May 22, 1950:—

Thundershowers have been widespread in Assam and occurred locally in West Bengal, South-East Rajasthan, Hyderabad and coastal Andhra Desa. A few thundershowers have also occurred in Chota-Nagpur, East Madhya Pradesh, North Deccan (Desh) Mysore and Tamilnad.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in and near north Tamilnad and were appreciably below normal in the Punjab (I.), West Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and West Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 23RD: Thundershowers will be widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan, West Bengal and in and around north Tamilnad and Rayalseema. Local thundershowers are likely in coastal Andhra Desa and South Tamilnad and few thundershowers in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, East Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad (Dn.), Deccan (Desh) Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

Day temperatures will fall in south and east Hyderabad and in Madras State.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING. Locally heavy rain is likely in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Assam during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from March 1, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T. on May 22, 1950:—

Ahmedabad 101 82 0 0 minus 0.4, Allahabad 105 87 0 1.9 plus 0.8, Ambala 105 75 0 1.9 minus 0.2, Bangalore 93 69 0.3 1.6 minus 3.0, Baroda 100 81 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhavnagar 99 79 0 0 minus 0.5, Bhopal 101 75 0 1.8 plus 1.0, BOMBAY 93 82 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 96 72 0.7 5.5 minus 1.0, Cherrapunji 70 61 1.2 40.1 minus 25.2, Cochin 89 80 0 6.7 minus 6.3, Colombo 88 82 0 21.4 minus 2.4, Cuttack 102 84 0 4.5 plus 0.6, Darjiling 66 57 0 13.1 plus 1.6, Delhi 99 79 0 0.7 minus 4.5, Gwalior 105 85 0 0.4 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 104 79 0.1 0.3 minus 2.0, Indore 97 76 0 0.5 plus 0.2, Lahore 101 77 0 2.9 plus 1.1, Madras 104 85 0 0.4 minus 1.1, Mussoorie 74 61 0 4.5 minus 0.5, Mysore 94 71 0 8.1 plus 1.4, Nagpur 106 87 0 1.2 minus 0.3, Ootacamund 71 51 T 2.1 minus 7.2, Patna 103 85 0 1.1 minus 0.2, Poona 95 76 0 1.6 plus 0.6, Rajkot 102 79 0 0 minus 0.5, Ranchi 98 77 0 3.9 plus 0.8, Shillong 78 64 T 13.9 minus 1.9, Simla 77 58 0 5.6 minus 0.1, Trivandrum 90 78 0 8.8 minus 1.8.

REVOLT OF YOUTH AGAINST PARENTS

Coroner's Remark At Inquest On Girl

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Youngsters of this modern age are sometimes inclined to be revolting against their parents and to ignore their advice with unfortunate results", remarked Mr. R. M. Malkani, the Coroner, when addressing the jury at the inquest of a 15-year-old girl

She had been reproached by her father for associating with one Ramakar, and because of that, on a previous occasion she attempted to set fire to herself, but was saved by a neighbour. On the 18th May, however when she again received a scolding from her father for going out to a cinema with Ramakar, it upset her so much that in desperation she shut herself up in a room which she bolted from inside, and then crying that she had been "deserted and was therefore leaving this world", she set fire to herself.

When neighbours went to her rescue, Ramakar, it was stated in Court, prevented them from rescuing her saying that it was none of their business.

DRAWING HUGE CROWDS AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Adv. Bkg. 9-30 to 12-30
3 to 6-30
RAJKAMAL S
DAHEJ
Directed By: V. SHANTARAM
Starring: JAYASHREE

FILMISTAN'S
EPIC OF NATIONALISM
SAMADHI
Picture of the I.N.A.
10th WEEK
ROXY
3, 6-15, 9-30

WE NEED
YOUR
CO-OPERATION
IT IS UP TO YOU TO DISCOURAGE
HAWKING & BEGGING
IN RAILWAY PREMISES BY REFUSING
TO BUY OR GIVE
HELP THE RAILWAYS TO HELP YOU.

The Pulse Of The City

SENTENCED: Ashanand Kaluram and his servant Kaluram Hemchand were produced before Mr. J. M. Barot for holding cloth without authorisation, and for selling mill-made cloth at higher than controlled price. The accused were sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 1,000 or in default four months' imprisonment and Rs. 500 or two months' imprisonment respectively.

CARELESSNESS: Thoughtlessness on the part of Bhima Bai Dagdee, a Hindu aged 22 resulted in her death. She left a kerosene lamp burning near her while she slept. It was when she raised a hue and cry that neighbours, rushing to the scene found her enveloped in flames. She died after admission in hospital.

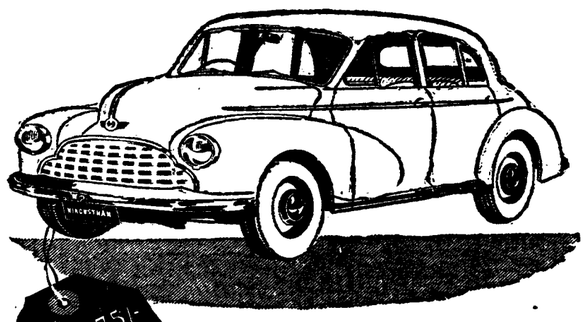
NO RENT: Six thousand persons of Sion-Dharavi Camp who have been served with ejectment notices have made a representation to the Government and have sent a memorandum to Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar.

NIPPED IN THE BUD: The Princess Street Police are intrigued by the find of the dead body of a newly-born child, which was discovered on the 2nd floor of Sultan Manzil, Chanwadi, in a canvas bag.

CONFERENCE: The conference of social workers and medical men held on Friday evening will continue its deliberations on Tuesday, 23rd May at Sanitary Institution.

ARMS FOUND: A room in Ghanshyam G. Patil Building in Andheri, was raided by the Special Branch of the C.I.D. on Saturday, when they arrested Krishna, wife of Babaji Jigar, under Indian Arms' Act for being in possession of ten empty cartridges.

the New
HINDUSTHAN



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The Bombay Chronicle

DANGEROUS PROPAGANDA

Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee has now launched a vigorous campaign against the Nehru-Liaqat Agreement on Minorities. It is sad to think that a man, who had occupied a responsible position in the Government of India till very recently, should abandon all canons of public debate and twist facts to suit his argument. We refer to Dr. Mookerjee's reference to the "Bengali race", which he fears will be disintegrated. Dr. Mookerjee implies that the rest of India is something different from Bengal, if not inferior to it, and has entered into a conspiracy to humiliate and harass Bengalis. This is the first time that the issue has been given a provincial and pseudo-racial bias, and in doing so the Doctor is preaching a doctrine which has in the past only brought disaster. It is dangerous propaganda especially at a time when passions have been aroused by panic-mongers. One fails to see the logic of Dr. Mookerjee's arguments. Only recently, he advised refugees to accept whatever jobs were offered to them. As an ex-official who occupied important positions, Dr. Mookerjee should have realised that it would be difficult to rehabilitate the entire body of refugees in Bengal itself. Already plans have been drawn to settle some of the refugees in the tea gardens of Assam, and to all appearances, they have accepted the helping hand of the Government and have embarked on their new life. Dr. Mookerjee's racial propaganda is ill-timed, and might transform those willing workers into a band of discontented fanatics.

The figures quoted by Dr. Mookerjee of refugee influx are misleading. He says that, out of the fourteen millions of Hindus in East Pakistan, about four and a half have migrated to West Bengal. India's Prime Minister, who is in a better position to arrive at the correct figure, thinks that these figures are exaggerated. Dr. Mookerjee, however, has betrayed the "objectivity" that pervades his reasoning when he refers to the "one-way traffic" in Bengal. Almost everyday, the Governments of West and East Bengals are publishing figures of people who cross the border, and on the day on which Dr. Mookerjee was making his statement 7,549 Hindus and 3,287 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from East Pakistan by rail and 6,296 Hindus and 3,301 Muslims left for East Pakistan from West Bengal. Pandit Nehru has pointed out that, among those who are returning to East Pakistan are a number of women and children, a fact which bears out the contention that they are going back to live permanently in East Pakistan and not just to get back their things which they had left there. Dr. Mookerjee's statement abounds in hasty generalisations which may serve as baits to a credulous audience, but they hardly carry conviction. Summarising the reasons why "Hindus express their inability to stay in Pakistan," Dr. Mookerjee lists "systematic squeezing out from East Pakistan, persecutions in accordance with a well planned programme in which the official machinery plays a vital part and their sufferings in February and March" as three of the factors. These are all vague charges, and their intention is mischievous. If any newspaper had published such uncorroborated reports, they might have been charged with committing a breach of the Pact which the press has been requested to honour. Dr. Mookerjee should not be allowed to get away with it. The Government in the Centre and the Province must call upon him to substantiate such charges, and, if he is unable to do so, action should be taken regardless of the high place which Dr. Mookerjee might have once occupied.

Politics And Plenty

The rather protracted and confused proceedings of the Sydney Conference of seven Commonwealth nations do not seem to have evoked adequate interest in this country. Besides India Pakistan, and Ceylon, other Commonwealth nations represented at the conference included Canada, U.K., Australia and New Zealand. The idea of the conference, it is clear, arose out of a suggestion from the Australian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Shender, made at the Colombo conference held last year. Its declared purpose was to organize on a Commonwealth basis immediate economic assistance to countries in South and South-East Asia "threatened by Communism". Beneath the verbiage of diplomatic language, which seems to be inseparable even from the proceedings of such practical and comparatively international meetings as Commonwealth Committees, it is clear that, while Ceylon and Australia and Pakistan were enthusiastic about the purposes of the meeting, Great Britain was really lukewarm, and other countries had an obviously neutral attitude.

Most unexpectedly from the very start reports were freely circulated about serious disagreement among the representatives though it was at the same time confidently forecast that ultimately agreement will be reached. As the causes of the undoubted disagreement and the terms of the final agreement are both vital to an understanding of the overall policy that not only Commonwealth countries but all the U.N.O. members interested in democratic peace desire to follow it is worthwhile probing into the issues at this vital stage. It is obvious that the purpose of the conference was to devise a scheme of aid to south and south-east Asian countries as an alternative or as a preliminery to a "Marshall Aid" plan for the area. In the joint scheme for defence in this area the S.E. Asiatic nations play an important part as the likely area of conflict, and Australia and Ceylon seem to take the lead in organizing measures to strengthen the same. In this context, and by parallel reasoning, based on similar action in Europe, Australia's demand for immediate or short-term action appeared to be inevitable. On the other hand, those, who have a different opinion about the role of advanced nations in promoting the economic reconstruction of these countries, or those who believe that even for effective defence the resources of the Commonwealth should be spent in a more fruitful manner naturally demur to frittering away resources in hasty disbursements.

The ultimate compromise leaves this difference uncovered. The extent of short-term aid to be disbursed during the next twelve to fifteen month period has been raised from 8 to 15 million pounds. The purposes of this aid are indicated vaguely as technical assistance, and it is subject to confirmation at another conference to be held in London in September. In the meanwhile, the countries are asked to conduct a survey of their own resources to decide how much aid they can spare for the common purpose. Considering the amount involved and taking into account the continuous economic inquiries through national and international agencies that have gone on in these and other countries for the last several years it is obvious that this decision really amounts to a postponement of the conference. As in the matter of defence as well as aid the British Government holds the major hand it is interesting to note that Lord MacDonald, the British delegate, has summed up the message of the conference as "People of South-East Asia must plan or perish".

It is somewhat unfortunate that the implications of this exhortation are not fully realized by the United Kingdom and the other leading nations. The Asian countries concerned are fully cognisant of the importance and urgency of promoting planned schemes of economic reconstruction in their respective areas. They are, however, beset with their own immediate difficulties of internal readjustment and they need constructive assistance from advanced countries, who not only have a common political interest but have in the past reaped the benefits of trading with backward nations. For Lord MacDonald to say that 'Plan or perish' is the choice before South East Asia is indicative of an incomplete understanding of the subject. If for want of effective planning South East Asia were to perish, by which is meant that it will pass under the influence of Communism, 'the disaster' will not be confined to this sector of the world. South East and South Asia will not 'perish' without endangering at least the whole of Europe and Africa.

For defence as well as for prosperity and progress it is high time that a more comprehensive view was adopted by countries like Australia and U.K. In essence the insistence on the part of the United Kingdom that a long term plan should be thought of is fundamentally sound. Its implementation, however, need not wait on any further proof of the South East Asia countries' needs, resources or capacity to use them in a manner approved of by the assisting countries. The plain fact is that so long as power politics continues to be the determining influence on the approach to this problem there will be no agreement among the stronger nations nor will there be the readiness to co-operate on the part of the weaker ones. As India's Prime Minister has repeatedly stated the effort of rehabilitating backward economies as sound and stable social systems must be independently approached as a human problem. To tie it up with problems of political alliances or defence is to ensure failure on both the plenty and the peace fronts. Let U.S.A., U.K., Canada and Australia play their proper role as friendly supporters of the Asiatic nations in their effort to reconstruct their econimies without direct reference to defence and all the politics that it implies. There is some risk in doing this act of apparently disinterested help. But the risk in mixing international politics with the legitimate efforts of Asiatic and other backward countries to create free and stable economies is even greater.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

K. C. Wu, Chinese Nationalist Governor of Formosa, in a press interview: "Red China makes no distinction between civilian and military aid. Neither do we and neither do you. You give us non-military soy-beans. Good. We sell those soy-beans to our people and use the proceeds for the Army. So the Americans needn't worry that they will lose their present great popularity with Red China if they give us military aid in forms we can use best."

—Worldover Press.

* *

At a public meeting in Calcutta the other day, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee emphasised that the Hindus of East Bengal alone could say if they could live in Pakistan in peace with honour.

But, evidently unsatisfied with and unsure of the effectiveness of the hint he was putting across, the worthy Doctor hastened to add "we have got unmistakable evidence that they cannot."

And that's that—we mean as his own contribution to the honouring of his own gentleman's agreement regarding the Indo-Pakistan Agreement.

* *

Dr. Mookerjee, the report reads, suggested earlier today a "planned exchange of population and property on a regional basis and on Government level."

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee is out, Ministerially, figuratively and literally, to promote his personal solution of the Indo-Pak problem at any cost.

* *

At his monthly press conference, the Prime Minister, however, said that on the working of the Indo-Pakistan agreement, he could "adopt a tone of restrained optimism."

Which must, we suggest, constrain Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee to adopt a more definite tone of—the corrective to "restrained optimism," you know.

* *

In fact the situation is getting serious, almost alarmingly out of hand, for, Nehru tells the world that the Agreement "has produced a great deal of relief all over the country and more particularly in East and West Bengals and Assam....".

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee must not take such statements lying down. A concerted, organised challenge to Nehru's—er—propaganda is urgently called for. Otherwise a whole lot will be lost.

*

MUNSHI'S CALL FOR FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY
Efforts Made So Far Not Impressive.

—Headlines.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram may well complain....

AGRARIAN REFORM IN INDIA

Problems of Zamindari and Land Tenure Reconstruction — Prof. P. N. Driver. New Book Coy., Bombay. Pp. 310. Price Rs. 12-8-0. Foreword by Prof. D. R. Gadgil.
Co-operative Farming—Agricultural Credit Dept. of the Reserve Bank of India. Pp. 82. Price Rs. 2.
Co-operative Rural Development in India. A Plan—G. P. Shukla. Universal Publishers Ltd., Lucknow. Pp. 152. Price Rs. 3/12.
Agrarian Problems of Madras Province—V. V. Sayana, M.A., Ph.D. Foreword by B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Pp. 329. Price Rs. 12 8.

IT IS a significant feature of recent of recent economic thought in India that it is more purposefully directed towards the goal of improving production. This is due primarily to the feeling of acute national distress caused by shortages of all kinds. The growing concern with production may also be due in part to the realization of the need to enhance the overall production of wealth with a view to remove the deep-rooted and long-standing poverty of the people. The dawn of independence in the country has lent more realism and responsibility to economic thought.

Problems connected with land-systems tended in the past to be treated from the stand-point of distributive justice alone. Even now this inherited attitude of emotional thought is not altogether extinct. Much of the extreme opposition to landlordism, for instance, is based on a feeling that landlords obtain an unjustifiable share of the produce of the soil. Conceding this to be the case legislative action can effectively control, to the point of actual extinction, such injustice as is supposed to lie in pure rents.

CO-OPERATIVE OR INDIVIDUAL FARMING

Realizing this loss of appeal in abolition of zamindari as an irremedible source of distributive injustice writers and reformers now urge that unless zamindari is abolished the best possible, i.e., the most productive, utilization of land will not be assured. For instance, both Prof. Driver and Mr. Shukla agree that abolition of zamindari is essential for maximizing production of land. But whereas Prof. Driver would plumb for state-farming, or in any case a highly socialised form of co-operative farming, Mr. Shukla would urge individual peasant farming as the first step, hoping that at some future date co-operative farming would be feasible.

Dr. Sayana jumps clear of the whole difficulty by stating that ownership does not matter and in any case change of ownership in land should be in favour of the state. The much criticicized doctrine of state landlordism in India is being revived to serve a new national purpose. For those who realize that the distributional evils of landlordism can and ought to be remedied by suitable tenancy and fiscal legislation, it should not be difficult to see that the shortcomings in our various land systems from the standpoint of production can and ought to be remedied by suitable legislation on Agricultural planning. In the zamindari province of Bengal the average holding is only three acres. Any scheme of peasant proprietorship or even of voluntary co-operative farming can have a very limited effect in improving productivity in this region.

TRY ALL METHODS

It is, therefore, best, as the Reserve Bank publication seems to suggest, that even for productive advantage we ought to proceed by a variety of ways, not excluding even capitalistic farming. If the venture of bringing new land under fresh or a special type of cultivation is being undertaken by a capitalistic farmer, he should be encouraged to do so. In similar circumstances a state farm would also have a special justification. Co-operative farming in various forms can make the best use of well provided social services. The scheme of agricultural planning from the production end must be so devised as to take in all these types of agriculture, and inducements and sanctions will have to be provided to suit each type. In this picture ownership is of very slender importance, and is hardly worth the large fiscal and social cost that some of our reformers are prepared to pay for its legal termination.

For land, as for other factors of production, a proper use has to be found in an overall scheme of national utilization of resources. By appropriate means individuals in possession of these have to be induced to conform to this use. Any distributional evils that may persist can and ought to be dealt with in other ways. Unless we realize that legal abolition of ownership is neither necessary nor, in our case, desirable as an adjunct to national planning the proper social atmosphere for a national economic effort will not be created and the cost involved will be disproportionate to the advantage.

DOUBTFUL POINT

It is extremely encouraging that works like that of Prof. Driver marked by a sense of realism and urgency, and yet conforming to the highest standard of scholarship, are being published on the hitherto neglected subject of agriculture. With the best of effort on their part, however, such intellectualized and super-imposed writings fail to impress or to take root in quarters where they are really intended to produce positive effect. Even the Reserve Bank authors do not seem yet to have realized the limitation of reform by "uplift" or "official direction." In pursuit of their very excellent prescription of choosing the method to suit each

(Continued on Page 5)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Janata Express" And Abu Road

With reference to a letter from Mr. H. I. Jamaluddin under the title 'Trains to Abu Road' appearing in your issue of 19th May, 1950, I shall be grateful if the following reply is issued on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Administration:

"The Janata Express cannot be extended to Abu Road as the broad gauge does not extend beyond Ahmedabad in the direction of Abu Road. What is probably intended is that an additional train should be run on the Metre Gauge between Ahmedabad and Abu Road. Much as we would like to run this train, it is out of the question at present as we have neither carriages nor engines on the Metre Gauge for the purpose."

—B. L. KAPURI.
Public Relations Officer,
B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Rlys.

Rationing Staff

When the shortage of Penicillin was acutely felt and citizen began to clamour for adequate supply, the Civil Supply Minister promptly took advantage of the Rationing machinery for proper distribution of the life-saving drug. As the "money-minters" are not yet conscious of the harm that they do to the society by indulging in anti-social activities, it is desirable to keep this welfare machinery in tact.

Retrenchment of the rationing staff, therefore, should not be enforced immediately. The temporary staff should be trained into the art of running Co-operative stores, with the help of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and they should be encouraged to organise co-operative stores for the distribution of essential commodities of life.

—L. D. DIXIT.

Victimisation

The case of Mr. S. Ansulkar is not a solitary instance of dismissal from service in the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. B. B. Linguyat, a Shed Superintendent of 25 years was dismissed on mere suspicion. Mr. J. Sampson, a Shed Superintendent of 25 years' service was dismissed for the alleged misconduct of his subordinates in his absence. Mr. J. A. Sequeira, a Shed Superintendent of 30 years' service was dismissed apparently because he headed a joint representation to the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. In addition to these a number of dock staff have been demoted, increments and promotions detained, as a disciplinary measure for acts of omission and neglect of duties during the dock congestion period.

—JOE ANTAO.

Control Of Pedestrian Traffic

The Police arrangements made to control the crowd and the vehicular traffic opposite the Churchgate Station are superb indeed. But one sometimes fails to notice a sympathetic attitude on the part of the police, controlling the crowd, towards the office-going public who have to be present at their offices in time. During the peak hours of mornings and evenings on week days when there is a heavy rush of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, near the Churchgate Station, one finds it difficult to come up to the white dotted lines for effecting a crossing. For instance, when a pedestrian approaches the entrance to the New Marine Lines at the corner of the B.B. and C.I. offices, he is forbidden to cross over to the opposite side, even after the policeman on duty has raised his hand to stop all vehicular traffic. Instead, the public is made to march like so many Irregulars along the dotted lines from one end to the other, before they are allowed to cross the road. This naturally takes a few minutes, and by that time the motor traffic starts again and the public have to wait until all the cars clear away and another signal to stop the vehicular traffic is given, which undoubtedly means delay. If, in the meantime, one attempts to cross over to the opposite side in violation of the crossing rule, he is threatened with arrest and has sometimes to suffer the ordeal of being marched off to the Police Station, notwithstanding his protestations that it was far from his intentions to break any rule but that he had to resort to this method of crossing out of sheer necessity to be at his office in time. Will it not, therefore, add to the credit of the Police Authorities to instruct the policeman on duty to be a little sympathetic towards to the office-going public who are all law-abiding citizens and to understand the predicament in which one is placed, especially during office hours in the mornings when late arrival of trains at Churchgate Station has become a regular feature these days.

—H. V. DESAI.

BOOKS OF TODAY

HISTORY OF THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA: By Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, National Information and Publications Ltd., Bombay. Pages 144. Price Rs. 2/4.
READ YOUR OWN PALM: By A. L. Bhagat. Continental Prakashan. Price Rs. 5. Pages 93.
FATE OF INDIA IN 1950: By Jupiter Published by the Scientific Astrological Bureau, Madras. Pages 61. Price Rs. 2.
EXHIBITION: Commercial Artist's Guild 1950. Published by the Hon. Secretary. Pages 80.

Gandhiji has written voluminously and on a variety of subjects in all matters and all aspcects touching life. It is not possible for all to go through the whole. As such M. S. Deshpande's original effort to construct and present as one whole Gandhi's philosophy of life, the goal as well as the means to attain it cannot be overlooked.

Synomymous of the book whose title is Divine Life is itself supposed to impart light to all those who read it. The highlight of the book is an able introduction wherein the essence of the message is summed up. For the rest the volume is divided into different parts presenting the Goal itself and the seeking for Universal Harmony so essential as an enviornment to reach it. The third part deals with the Path to the realisation of God and the attainment of Harmony. However the best is the last which brings out to the full the forces that were responsible for building up the unique personality of Gandhiji and presents the homages paid by the whole world to him.

Every statement is well documented —quotations in Gandhiji's own words abound. Gandhian philosophy is well presented in a small compass and there is no trace of scrappy presentation, the book being evidence of deep study of Gandhi's writings.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

In the Nationalist Movement in India, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya the President of the Congress and one of the stalwarts of the freedom fight analyses the different facets of the struggle in broad and bold outlines. Laying down much of the backwardness of India to the evils of foreign rule—the lack of change, the distintegration of the land and the slavish imitation of Western ways, he traces in brief the conquest of India, the first awakening under leaders like Gokhale and Tilak the Home Rule Movement and the Non-Co-operation and Salt Satyagraha Movements under Gandhiji and the many rapprochements and constitutional changes that came over the land and finally the merging of the States and the changes after independence.

Its factual presentation can recommend it as a history book for the younger generation. Dull as a whole it lacks the vivid detail of Pattabhi's first and bigger volume on the National Movement. It has also the drawback of covering on very vast compass, and as such cannot but be scrappy.

PALMISTRY

With Read Your Own Palm Mr. Bhagwat adds but one more book on the Science of Palmistry to the already existing stock on the subject. Although Mr. Bhagwat claims to pour into it the experiences of more than fourteen years of studentship and to propound many new theories, the book as a whole is simply written and as such within the ken of the layman dabbling with the subject.

The predictions of a research student in Astrology on the Fate of India in 1950 offers more debatable reading. Vague generalisations and forewarnings to the Government, the public and the different parties and sections are dolled out a la carte. However when one compares the predictions with the actual events that have taken place one finds it interesting to find that very little reference has been made to the events in Bengal during the last month and the talks with Pakistan. Jupiter's Horoscope of the Republican Constitution of India and its future is equally open to criticism.

COMMERCIAL ARTISTS

The handbook of the First Annual Exhibition of the Commercial Artists' Guild, held recently in Bombay contains illustrations of prize winning exhibits in the three sections—Competitive, General and Educational that will be of interest to all students of Commercial Art.

As one gleans through the many pages of illustrations one welcomes the use of figures, images and illustrations that are above all Indian. Of particular interest is the General Section which contains the work of professional artists during the last two years as well as that of the students of the Commercial Arts Section of the Sir J. J. School of Arts. The Educational Section consists of campaigns prepared in India, among them those on Cement, Motor Oils and Air Travel.

Of special interest, too, is the ambitious programme set out here of the Guild which includes among other things an Annual Exhibition to give opportunities to local artists. This is one of the most important steps in the direction of the development of Commercial Art which has yet to come into its own in this country.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Consequence Of Dependence

The tendency of the people to look to the Government for everything was rightly deprecated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his farewell words to Dr. Matthai and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, two outgoing Ministers of the Central Cabinet. A consequence of this excessive reliance is that many Ministers have come to place an exaggerated dependence themselves on the power of legislation and we have seen some extraordinary demonstrations of this touching faith in recent weeks. Legislation can only be used as a means of consolidating a position and securing it. It needs to be actively supported by propaganda and publicity. There must be a readiness on the part of supporters of Government to listen to criticism and to defend policies in public forum. Pandit Jawaharlal observed that without public support no popular government can function succesfully. But public support can only be built up by members of the government and of the government party explaining the policies of the government to the people. To take the case of the Nehru-Liaqat Agreement, the brunt of explaining the policy behind the Agreement has for all practical purposes fallen on the Prime Minister who was supported in the early days actively by the Deputy Prime Minister, and on the Indian Press which, apart from a few outstanding exceptions, at both extremes has been extending feeble support to the Agreement. This treatment seems hardly fair to the Agreement since it suggests a lethargy which many are far from feeling. Naturally, it places an unusually heavy burden on the Government. Pandit Jawaharlal spoke of the need for each of us doing our part in our respective spheres. One would like to go a little further than this and, in the context of present conditions, ask for even a little going out of the way to implement policies which commend themselves to us. There is no reason why only the opponents of certain policies and attitudes alone should show energy and initiative in conducting campaigns. Since the responsibility of political parties for political education is a primary one, the Congress Party ought to wake up to the situation and arouse public opinion in every way it can.

Caring For Animals

How the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could be more useful to animal-owners and allay the sufferings of dumb beasts was pointed out by a reader recently. He said that, though medical treatment given at the Society's Bai Sakarbhai Hospital is free, the feeding fees charged are so formidable that owners find it a great burden to keep animals as in patients in this hospital. Out patients are treated free at the hospital and the dispensaries maintained by the Society at the courts of Presidency Magistrates. But this gives only temporary relief. Maintaining a sick animal at the hospital becomes almost impossible to a poor owner. His suggestion that the SPCA would be serving the cause of dumb animals better if they establish dispensaries near big stables in the city and arrange for free maintenance of sick animals at the hospital is worth considering. At present the society spends most of its income on maintaining a staff of agents and inspectors for detecting cases of cruelty to animals and prosecuting the owners. As far as it goes it is good, but will it not be better if the society widened its objectives and laid more emphasis on helping the dumb animals than prosecuting their owners? The major part of the Society's income comes from police fines. In 1947 the police courts handed over to the Society Rs. 1,01,128 and in 1948 Rs. 2,67,318 while the total expenditure of the Society for the two years was Rs. 1,10,996-6-3 and 1,23,000-2-0, respectively. In 1947 the Society saved Rs. 19,592-15-10 and in 1948 Rs. 1,72,644-7-7. The major part of the expenditure of the Society's hospital is met from feeding fees charged to owners of sick animals. Thus it will be seen that the Society has saved a substantial amount from its income and is able to maintain itself mainly by the fines recovered from erring owners and feeding fees charged to owners. It seems fair that both owners and the Government, which is a party to the collection of huge amounts of fines, should have a say in the matter so that the funds are used to the best possible interests of dumb animals.

Indonesia Re-United

In the midst of reports about the revolt at Ambon in the Indonesian South Moluccus Island and trouble at Macassar, there has also come a report of far reaching national importance from Djakarta. Indonesian political leaders, it says, have announced agreement to abolish state Government and re-form them under a Central Government. Sixteen autonomous states and territories, as the report recalls, made up the infant Republic of the United States of Indonesia, when it came into being under the Hague Agreement. The Federation of "autonomous" units was so loose that the Agreement created a situation in free Indonesia much like that which confronted free India before the integration of six hundred and odd States in the country. Except for East Sumatra and part of East Indonesia, all the states had exercised their right under The Hague Agreement to liquidate in favour of a unified State. Recently the two exceptions also decided to fall into line with other.

Epochal Agreement

Thus the way was clear for the Indonesian Federal Government (the Republic of the U.S. of Indonesia) and the Revolutionary Government of "the Republic of Indonesia" whose capital is Djogjakarta—that is, the popular regime that raised the banner of freedom under Soekarno and Hatta, on behalf of Indonesia —to come to the present agreement. It is expected that shortly the President, Dr. Soekarno will formally declare the existence of the new unitary state and abolition of the former Governments and that the new Government will work out a new constitution from the one proclaimed after the Japanese surrender by the Republic of Indonesia. This is a welcome vindication of the Djogjakarta Republic, which is now coming into its own as it deserved to do. The agreement is almost epoch-making for Indonesia which, united, has incalculable prospects of rapid progress and prosperity, but which, cut up into "autonomous" states would have perpetually stood on the brink of internal disintegration. Indonesia has been rescued from that doom and a people, who are, in every sense, one and homogenous, launched on the road to true democratic prosperity under the leaders and pioneers of Indonesia's struggle for popular freedom.

INDO-CHINA RICE FOR FRENCH INDIA

Gold Also Brought

PONDICHERRY, May 22 (PTI): The French India Government has imported rice from Indo-China.

The s.s. "Sontay" which arrived here from Saigon has unloaded more than 150 tons of rice besides 70,000 tolas of gold.

The British steamer "Chisholm" has brought to the French Indian capital cargo of liquors, bicycles and spare parts, oil engines and pumping sets, textile machineries and printing paper.

The steamer is carrying more than 950 bales of yarn from here to Chittagong (East Bengal).

Thought For The Day

Words are like leaves: and where they most abound. Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

—Pope.

'Artificial Reduction In Price Structure'

MR. SOMANI CRITICISES GOVERNMENT POLICY

BOMBAY, Monday.

"NO one can have any objection to the Government's general policy of bringing down the price level of essential commodities but the way in which this artificial reduction in prices has been brought about is open to serious objection," declared Mr. G. D. Somani, Chairman, Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd., addressing the fifteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held at Shree Niwas House, Waudby Road, today.

Mr. Somani said: "I have great pleasure in presenting before you the audited Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1949 for adoption. These have been in your hands for some time and I will take the same as read with your permission.

"It is a matter of gratification that the results of your company's working for last year are comparatively very satisfactory. While the drop in our profits for 1949 is about 30% compared to 1948, you must have noticed that the working results of even some of the best companies have shown a drop of more than 50% to 60% from the previous year. The work of modernising the whole Spinning Section of the Mills has been going on smoothly and satisfactorily. The erection work is being carried on speedily both in the Ring Spinning as well as the Preparatory Departments and further large consignments of new Machinery for spinning are expected during the year.

"We hope to be able to complete the re-organizational work in the Mills by the end of next year when the entire Spinning Department right from Blow room to Ring Spinning will have been renovated and modernized. The Company, has of course had to incur a huge capital outlay in executing and finalising this plan but I have no doubt that with the completion of the work of modernizing entire Spinning Department this mill will be in a very favourable position to compete with any of the other best equipped mills in the country. You must appreciate that the post-war boom period is now definitely over and with the hard and difficult times ahead, your Company's Mills having been re-equipped and renovated can with stand onslaughts of the setting in of slump in economic activities and look forward to face the future with utmost confidence.

CLOTH SUPPLY

"Coming to the general question of trading conditions during the period under review, I have to draw attention to the fact that the position of cloth supply was easy throughout the last year and for some time there was almost a glut in several mills which resulted in partial relaxation of control over distribution. The position has however, materially changed now.

"The export of textiles took a very encouraging turn after devaluation and this continuous rise in exports helped a lot in clearing off the congestion in the mills. The Government of India imposed a cut of 4% in cloth prices from November last year in pursuance with their policy of bringing down the price level of essential commodities. Moreover, the supply of Indian cotton being extremely limited is available to Mills only at considerably higher levels than the ceilings fixed by the government. Under the circumstances, the textile industry has been hit hard and the mills working on Indian Cotton alone are finding it extremely difficult to work economically. Wrong enforcements as they are, they are playing havoc to the economy of the premier national industry of the country.

"No one can have any objection to the Government's general policy of bringing down the price level of essential commodities but the way in which this artificial reduction in prices has been brought about is open to serious objection. The Government have obviously chosen a short time policy of somehow bringing the price level down but in their zeal to achieve this, they have completely ignored the serious repercussions that this unsound policy of forcing uneconomic prices on the industry may have on production in the long run. It is now an established fact that this enforced maintenance of uneconomic prices is creating serious impediments in the way of increased production with the result that while the prices on paper remain lower, the resultant scarcity of supply is slowly and steadily bringing about the same old unhealthy conditions under which several popular varieties of cloth are simply not available at controlled prices, thus defeating the very object which Government have in view.

"May I, therefore, ask in all earnestness whether it is better in the larger national interests to allow the prices to remain about 5% higher and thus keep the production at highest level thereby ensuring supplies to take care of the demand which will also ultimately bring about a natural reduction in prices by the LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND AND ECONOMIES OF LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION or keep the prices artificially down at an uneconomic level which while aggravating the present labour unemployment due to the forced closing of more and more mills, will also result in such scarcity of supplies as will bring about the same chaotic and unhealthy conditions which we have experienced in the worst period of cloth shortage.

"I therefore, appeal to the Government not from the narrow view point of the interests of the industry alone but also from the wider view of keeping production at the highest level that they should not adopt measures which, however attractive they may appear temporarily may prove disastrous in the long run.

CONTROLS

"The question of controls is now under review at the highest level, I can only say that complete decontrol of textiles at this stage may again lead to unhealthy rise in prices since the present falling production cannot cope with the demand of home and export markets. Distribution, however, should be made completely through normal trade channels to ensure efficiency and promptness in the various stages of handling. The position should be kept under constant vigil and review and such adjustment and relaxation should be made as circumstances may permit from time to time. The policy of progressive decontrol by stages should be continued and such restrictions which are hampering the wheels of production and are also coming in the way of smooth and equitable distribution must go.

"I hope therefore, that the expert and brilliant brains of the Planning Commission which are at present examining the various aspects of textile control on the light of experience gained so far will not fail to devise such measures which will ensure maximum production and equitable distribution.

"Controls, on the whole, curb initiative, hamper production and give rise to several malpractices and therefore should not continue a day larger than absolutely necessary. I hope therefore, that Government will not fail to effect such further relaxation and re-adjustment as the circumstances demand from time to time."

Stop Press

"APARTHEID" INVALID

BLOEMFONTEIN, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): The appeal Court, South Africa's highest tribunal, ruled the Government's railway "apartheid" regulations invalid today.

The court allowed the appeal of Abdullah Abdurahman, a member of a non-European Registance Committee, against a conviction under the Regulations in Capetown Magistrate's court in 1948.

The colour bar in certain coaches of trains on the Cape suburban line was one of the Government's first steps in applying its apartheid (segregation) policy.

DIXON IN LONDON

LONDON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Owen Dixon, United Nations Mediator in the Kashmir dispute, arrived at London tonight by air from New York. He is expected to meet Mr. Trygve Lie, General-Secretary of the United Nations here tomorrow.

Sis Owen will fly to New Delhi on Thursday and then proceed to Kashmir.

ADIBASIS ARRESTED

INDORE, May 22 (PTI): The Madhya Bharat police have arrested about 500 adibasis during the past four months for their agitation demanding the introduction of prohibition, according to Mr. Ramanand Mishra, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Panchayat.

Adibasis from the districts of Jhabua, Ratlam and Dhar were coming to Indore in batches to stage demonstrations in this connection.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, May 22.

Opening Stocks:
Anaconda Copper Mining 33-5/8,
General Motors 36-3/4.
U.S. Steel common 33-3/8,
Pref 145.

Nehru On Rajaji's Portfolio

NEW DELHI, May 22 (UPI): The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru hinted during his press conference today, that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's position in the Indian Cabinet might be analogous to that of the Lord President of the Council in the British Cabinet.

Just as the Lord President of the Council was not given any heavy portfolio with serious routine work but was entrusted with some special work, the Prime Minister thought that Mr. Rajagopalachari also could very usefully fill in such a role in the Indian Cabinet.

He mentioned as an instance the chairmanship of the Economic Committee of the Cabinet, which surveyed a great part of governmental activities for which, he believed, an elder statesman like Mr. Rajagopalachari, would be eminently suitable.

"We look upon Mr. Rajagopalachari as one of our topmost elder statesman possessing a great deal of ripe wisdom, and we want him here", the Prime Minister said.

He, however, explained that he did not know how far the British idea would fit in here and said that the question as to what particular portfolio could be given to Mr. Rajagopalachari would be finally decided in consultation with other members of the Cabinet as also with Mr. Rajagopalachari himself after he was sworn in as a Minister.

Smallpox Cases Increase

BOMBAY, Monday.

More cases of attack of Smallpox were reported in the State of Bombay during the week ended May 13, last as compared to those during the previous week. Out of 410 attacks and 73 deaths reported in the State during this period, 119 attacks and 13 deaths were in Poona District and 78 attacks and 9 deaths in East Khandesh District, Nineteen cases and 3 deaths due to Cholera and one case of plague were also reported in this week, Poona District reported one case of Poliomyelitis.

Cholera figures were 19 cases and 3 deaths against 6-2 reported during the previous week. Figures by districts were Kaira 8-2; Surat 7-1; Nasik 1-0; Thana 1-0; Satara North 1-0; against 1-1; and Kolhapur 1-0 against 4-1.

Smallpox figures were 410 cases and 73 deaths against 278-75 reporting during the previous week and 575-125 revised. Figures by districts were Poona 119-13; East Khandesh 78-9; Sholapur 30-6; Ahmednagar 28-4; Bombay City 19-7; West Khandesh 19-1; Surat 18-13; Amreli 18-3; Bijapur 17-2; Satara North 11-1; Ratnagiri 10-3; Kolaba 10-2; Kanara 8-0; Ahmedabad 6-5; Dharwar 5-3; Thana 5-1; Nasik 5-0 and Satara South 4-0.

PLAGUE

Bombay City had one case of plague against 1-0 reported during the last week.

The progressive total of anti-plague inoculations from January 1 is 72,670.

CONGRESS PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Elections being contested in the following panchayats in "G" ward, polling has been announced to take place on Wednesday and Thursday. The polling places for the election are:

"G" WARD

24-5-1950 Lower Parel Taluka.

Panchayat & Place of Polling

1. New Prabhadevi, 3. Fergusson Road & Maruti Lane, 4. Elphinstone Road & Carrol Rd.—Gujarat Municipal School, Madhav Bhuvan, DeLisle Rd.

Love Grove (East) Taluka

4. DeLisle Rd. Pavan Chawls—Maharashtra High School, DeLisle Rd.

Love Grove (West) Taluka

1. Worli Love Grove, 3. Fergusson & Tulsi Pipe Rd., 4 Sun Mill Lane & Bara Chawls, 5. Lower Parel Market,—Hindu Yuvak Vyam Shala, Sun Mill Galli.

Worli Taluka

1. Worli Village, 2. Worli Garden & **Prabhadevi Taluka** Sea Face,—Worli Koliwada Municipal School, Worli.

4. Worli B.D.D. Chawls (West), 5. Worli B.D.D. Chawls (East)—Worli T.C.C. Office.

1. Cadell Road Bombay Dying & Bleaching Mills, 2. Sayani Road,—Prabhadevi Municipal Hindi School, New Prabhadevi Rd.

3. Old Prabhadevi & Khed Gallis, 4. Kumbharwada, 5. Saitan Chowki,—Zandu Pharmacy, Gokhale Rd. South.

PARYAG MAHILA VIDYAPITH

The Prayag Mahila Vidyapitha College, Allahabad, has decided to award 6 scholarships of Rs. 25 a month tenable for 2 years for the study of Hindi literature and other subjects to women students whose mother tongue is Tamil, Telugue, Malayalam, Kannad, Assamese or Oriya. The students will be admitted in the Vidushi (Intermediate) Vidushi Honours (B.A.) or Saraswati (M.A.) classes according to their ability and certificates possessed by them. Students will have to join the college in July. Applications should be sent to B. Sangam Lal Agarwala, Vice-Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith, Allahabad.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, May 22.

Previous closing	31.73
Today's opening	31.79
Difference	(plus) 6
Today's closing	31.63
Difference	—10

Agrarian Reform In India

(Continued from Page 4)

circumstance they recommend a Joint Farming Development Board for each province. Whether a multiplication of organizations, especially on the provincial level, is at all beneficent is a doubtful point.

But even supposing that a Provincial Board is necessary the suggestion contained in the Reserve Bank publication that the Board should consist principally of officers of connected departments is objectionable from two standpoints. Firstly the success of agricultural planning will depend very largely on the creative interest that the farmers themselves take in framing and carrying out the plan. And secondly, the directive authority in such bodies as affect the conduct of the basic economic and social activities of the people should not as a rule vest in service officers. These latter should assist non-official members, but they themselves should not be in a position to determine policy. Bureaucracy fits in ill with all things in a democracy, but most of all with democratic planning.

—D. G. K.

NO FOREIGN PRESSURE INVOLVED IN INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT

Nehru Contradicts Rumours

NO DEPARTURE FROM BASIC POINT ON KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, May 22 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU at his monthly press conference today categorically denied there was any American pressure or pressure from any foreign country in connection with the recent Indo-Pakistan Minorities Agreement.

He said "there has been not even a hint. Of course whether it was America or any other country they were greatly interested in the agreement. But this was a different matter".

On the working of the Agreement, Pandit Nehru said he could "adopt a tone of restrained optimism."

RELIEF IN BENGALS

"One thing is quite obvious", he said, "and that is the fact of the Agreement and the immediate consequence that the Agreement has produced a great deal of relief all over the country and more particularly in East and West Bengals and Assam—a relief from tension, a relief from fear and relief from some danger of a catastrophe happening, so that the lifting of that fear itself from the minds of people is something to be thankful".

One of the tests, of course, was the stoppage of exodus, he said, but it would be wrong to expect a sudden stopping of the exodus particularly because a large number of people had left their homes and had been uprooted and had been waiting at various concentration points and particularly because of all kinds of economic and other reasons. The exodus showed signs of decline, but it went up again and it showed signs of "a fairly considerable decline" again. The new feature was the return of the minorities to the places from which they came before they had migrated. Many of the Hindus that came from East Bengal to West Bengal started returning and Muslims who had gone to East Bengal from the West started returning.

A RUMOUR

The Prime Minister referred to the exodus of Muslims from Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan. It was a considerable exodus, he said, and it gradutlly went down, but it tender to go up on the report that the Pakistan Government were sealing that border. If they wished they have a right to seal that border. We pointed out to them that these questions, as in Bengal, have to be dealt with on the psychological plane. As a matter of fact, the moment the rumour was spread that the border would be sealed, there was a rush of people who thought they could have a chance to go before the border was closed.

The people who had been going from Uttar Pradesh were more or less of the working class and artisans, metal workers and landless peasants. Rumours were spread among them that the wages in Pakistan were high and work was easy to obtain. The tendency to go to Pakistan was very much less now.

"Our Government and tht Uttar Pradesh Government have decided that they will apply the Bengal Pact to the U P in so far as the return of these migrants was concerned. Those people who have gone since March 1. when this exodus started, can all come back, despite the permit system and take possession of their properties, lands and houses. We are making arrangements for that. It applies to Rajasthan, and Delhi also."

MENTAL CLIMATE

"The real thing which we have to examine apart from the specific data of exodus in regard to the Indo-Pakistan agreement is the 'mental climate' on th e issues. There is no doubt that mental climate" on the whole is very good on both sides".

The joint meeting of the newspaper editors in Delhi, he said, had helped greatly in producing a mental climate. The Joint Consultative Committee of Information and Broadcasting Ministries of either side was going to meet at Dacca next month.

"My own belief is observed the Prime Minister, "that certainly the Governments on both sides—the Central and Provincial Governments that is to say, the Governments of West Bengal and East Bengal and Assam as well as the two Central Governments —are trying their utmost to implement the agreement and co-operate in this task".

PAK PREMIER'S ASSERTIONS

A correspondent asked whether in view of the assertions of the Pakistan Prime Minister on the difference in the way of life of Hindus and Muslims it was possible to believe that the minorities in East Bengal would be given adequate protection.

Pandit Nehru said "I do not think there is any real connection between the two and yet there might be. What Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has said may represent his view point. I differ from him completely on that issue. Not that there are no differences; there are plenty of differences, in India and Pakistan. There are differences in the way of life between Punjabees and people coming from Madras. There are provincial differences, territorial differences and religious differences India is a country of enormous variety. The point is whether those differences are coming in the way of joint political life and to a large extent even the cultural life. I do not think so. The point is the manner of approach. It is not the question of the emphasis on the differences.

REALITIES COUNT

'It may be Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's philosophical approach is different from mine. If Pakistan Government aims at a complete political and other life of Hindus, Muslims and others developing together, that particular philosophical approach need not come in the way. I do not think myself that in the modern world it is a realistic approach. Ultimately, it is not what I say or the philosophical approach of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan that counts, but realities count.'

RESHUFFLE OF THE CABINET

Formation On Porvincial Basis, Wrong

Asked what was the policy underlying the reshuffle of the cabinet whether he wished to confine his choice only to the Congressmen and whether he was aware of the resentment among the Punjabis that no Punjabi was selected to the Government of India, not even for the Rehabilitation Ministry, the Prime Minister said: "The Government of India is not particularly aware of the resentment in the Punjab.

"In fact I would say that there is no widespread resentment. There may be resentment in some people's mind. Secondly, we do not proceed to form the Cabinet on a provincial basis. It is an utterly wrong principle. We cannot, in fact, do it as we have over twenty to twenty-two States. It is not possible to do that without introducing communalism and provincialism in Cabinet-making. Obviously, one tries to have a representation of various parts of the country because different problems will have to be represented".

GENERAL POLICY

In regard to the Rehabilitation Ministry, he said: "I should have personally thought that it is one Ministry which should not be under a displaced person". He explained that displaced persons themselves belonged to various groups and there was a certain emphasis of one group or the other of its own side. For instance, his friends from Bengal had complained that the Rehabilitation Ministry was thinking only about the Punjab and not Bengal.

As regards the choice of Ministers from among the Congressmen only, the Prime Minister said: "The general policy is not certainly to exclude non-Congressmen or prominent persons who are not in the Congress. The fact remains that I am the Prime Minister and that I was asked to join the Cabinet because of my position in the Congress. Three years and eight and a half months ago, Lord Wavell invited me because I was the President of the Congress. In that representative capacity, I have continued. If tomorrow the Congress Working Committee asked me to resign, I resign that day.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A CORRESPONDENT—Is it true that you propose to give up the Ministry of External Affairs?

PANDIT NEHRU—I proposed to give it up as soon as I took it. The position remains the same as it was. My proposal to give it up continues but in the immediate future I may not.

Asked about Mr. C. Rajagopalachari agreeing to join the Cabinet and the possibility of his taking up the External Affairs Ministry, Pandit Nehru said: "Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has agreed to come. It was not a small matter for him to agree to allow himself to be harnessed to the day-to-day work for a variety of reasons including his health which in none too good. But on my earnest insistence he agreed. I am grateful to him. We look upon him as one of our elder statesmen, possessing a great deal of ripe wisdom. He was always helpful and useful to us in advising us. We want him there. Once he is in the Cabinet, it is always possible to have consultation with him and with other colleagues".

RESPECTED PERSON

His own idea of Rajaji was, he said, that he should occupy a position similar to that of the Lord President of the Council in England In England, the Lord President was always a very senior and respected person and had no heavy portfolios cast on him. Normally he was the Chairman of important committees He had to do a great deal of work Nevertheless he did not take any heavy portfolios. The Prime Minister would like Rajaji to occupy a similar position "There are many things, the most important of which is the Economic Committee of the Cabinet", he said, "which surveys the whole field. A man of Rajaji's position as the Chairman of the Economic Committee, can survey a great part of Governmental activities and can give a good deal of time to it. Other Ministers cannot give concentrated time to the general approach as the person like Rajaji's position might. Once he is part of the Cabinet, it is for us to consider among ourselves what we feel like and what is generally to public advantage."

RECOGNITION OF BAO DAI REGIME

'We Have Troubles Of Our Own

The Prime Minister said that all Ministers of State were of Cabinet rank and could attend Cabinet meetings but they did not do so unless invited specially.

Replying to a question about the recognition of the Bao Dai Government in Indo-China, Pandit Nehru said: "We came deliberately to the conclusion that we should not recognise either of the two Governments in Indo-China, Bao Dai Government and Ho Chi Minh—as long as it is not clear which of the two Governments prevails there. Our recognition of any of them would have been rather a paper recognition and we can do nothing in the matter. We do not propose to interfere at all in any way. Why a paper recognition which cannot be followed up in any way? Our outlook is to keep ourselves out of their people's trouble. We have troubles of our own. We have no desire at all to pose as a people who are guardians or who want to do something elsewhere in the world. Naturally, we are interested in the world affairs but we have enough work to do in our country".

ISRAEL

As regards recognition of Israel, the Prime Minister said "we are on friendly terms with Israel. The only question is that of formal recognition which involves largely an exchange of ambassadors etc. which we are not prepared to do at the present moment.

The Prime Minister did not consider India's participation in the Sydney Conference as being opposed to the general policy of neutrality in Indo-China. The Sydney Conference had decided to help South-East Asian countries. Among the South-East Asian countries, India herself was one. We are not merely helpers of others but are to be helped by others jointly. What is decided is that any two countries in the area may make an arrangement bilaterally. If it was the pleasure of two countries, for instance India and Indonesia, to have a bilaterial agreement, how would it come in the way of neutrality... in Indo-China," he asked in reply to a question.

Asked about the progress made in the negotiations with the French Government and Portuguese Governments in regard to French and Portuguese Settlements, the Prime Minister said: "The progress made can roughly be described as nil. But talks are continuing".

KASHMIR

QUESTION:—Will there be any concession on the part of India, in regard to the starting point, when the whole Kashmir question is reopened by the U. N. Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon?

PANDIT NEHRU: "We are rather fortunate of being the inheritors of a certain approach to questions since Gandhiji's time. I do not means to say we follow his advice completely; I wish we do. Nevertheless, we are powerfully influenced by him. His method in regard to major questions was that we must not talk tall. We must say what we consider to be the basic minimum. Apart from details, we must hold to them.

In regard to the Kashmir problem, in our extreme desire to settle it peacefully we made proposals from time to time and we made what may be called concessions from our basic positions in the hope that we get that settlement. Having arrived at that position, there is no room left for giving up any other points for which we stand, roughly the basic points May be some details here and there but in the basic points I do not see how we can give up any of them.

FUTURE OF KASHMIR

A CORRESPONDENT: "Can you give a categorical assurance that in your anxiety to come to a peaceful settlement in Kashmir, you will not in any way agree to the partition of Kashmir?"

In a firm tone, Pandit Nehru said: "I am not prepared to give any categorical assurance of any kind because ultimately it is the people of Kashmir and not any of my categorical assurances that will decide the matter."

When his attention was drawn to the report of explosion of a steamer in New Jersey which was loaded with small arms to Pakistan, the Prime Minister said that there was no doubt that the material that exploded consisted of arms, chiefly land mines and anti-personnel and anti-tank mines.

"It was a private purchase and not a State-organised one, but some export licence was necessary to obtain small arms and mines. Naturally, a great deal of talk of purchase of arms is not conducive to having a peaceful atmosphere in people's mind."

ASSAM IMMIGRANTS

'Go Slow' With Expulsion

Asked about the operation of the Act for the expulsion of undesirable immigrants from Assam, the Prime Minister said that there was no reference in the Act to Pakistan or Muslims. The immigration problem was at least fifty years old. It was a pre-Partition problem which had been complicated by Partition. It was undoubtedly the desire of the Assam Government to push out the recent comers whom they considered undesirable. The figure of 500,000 was a paper figure which had no foundation. Since the Act and previous to

(Continued on page 8)

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS
SIR HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS HOSPITAL

Members of the Medical Profession, Members of the Nursing Profession and Students of Medical Colleges are cordially invited to see the MEDICAL EXHIBITNON on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1950, between the hours of 12 and 5.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

STREET DELIVERY SCHEME FOR PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE

With a view to providing additional facilities to passengers, arrangements have been made with Messrs. Chhotalal Jamnadas and Company (the railway's Carting contractors) for the transport of passengers' luggage from Bombay Central Station to their residences in the city of Bombay upto Mahim (inclusive) at the following rates:—

To	Per package Rs. as ps.
Lamington Road, excluding Sandhurst Road	0 6 0
Sandhurst Road upto V. T.	0 8 0
Kemp's Corner	0 8 0
Beyond Bori Bunder upto BEST Depot	0 12 0
Beyond Kemp's Corner to Cumbala Hill, Malabar Hill, Govt House upto Rockey Hills Flat	0 12 0
Beyond Kemp's Corner upto Peddar Road, Mahalaxmi, Worli	0 14 0
Beyond BEST Depot upto Colaba Observatory	1 0 0
Dadar and upto Mahim	1 0 0

It should be clearly understood that the Railway Administration does not hold itself liable for any damage, shortage, loss and mis-delivery of passengers' luggage while it is in the custody of the Carting Contractors.

The public are requested to report to the Administration (Chief Traffic Manager's Office), should the Contractor or his men demand anything in excess of the scheduled charges; or if they have any complaint to make about the working of the scheme.

The public are advised that the scheme is not compulsory and passengers are at liberty to make their own arrangements for the conveyance of their luggage, should they so desire.

This scheme comes into operation from 1st June 1950.

GOAL SHY AMATEURS HELD TO A DRAW

Gymkhana Gain Another Point In First Division Harwood League

BOMBAY, Monday.

AFTER a feast, follows the fast. After two days of good football, Bombay Gymkhana and Bombay Amateurs served up rather uninteresting soccer in the First Division of the Harwood Football League which ended in both sides sharing two goals.

Bombay Amateurs who were in the front rank of soccer in Bombay last season have lost much of their sting. They seem to play like a disjointed family. This evening's opposition from Bombay Gymkhana was hardly noteworthy, but the Amateurs forwards found the boats of their rivals rather difficult to face and when a player could have moved well in, he parted with the ball on seeing a defender rush on him.

For the Amateurs there were but three players who did use their feet to some advantage. D. M. Mandon, the right full back, then centre half Uchul and Nagappa the right half.

The Gymkhana's defence were always in the picture for it was their day as usual to bear the brunt of any sides attack, due to the failure of their own forwards who failed to make use of the openings created. Linford and Francies, the deep defenders were hardworking throughout the game.

The sixty minutes of play did not bare watching. The only period of note was when in the midway stage of the second periow, Bombay Gymkhana dwrew first blood through Eichenberger, their centre-forward and five minutes later Sheshappa, the Amateurs centre-forward banged in a rebound from Chiplin, the Gym-goalkeeper from close in.

The teams were:

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sheenappa; D. M. Mandon, N. Puthraw, Nagappa, Uchil, Aithappa; Laxman Chandco, Sheshappa, Koocha, Raghu.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Chiplin; Linford, Francis; Deslands, Williamson, Collins; Smithers, Milligan, Eichenberger, Bourcier, Mullock.

Referee: Swaminathan.

SUMMERSGILL CUP

As B. B. and C.I. "B" had to play their game at Parel this evening their match in Summersgill Cup was not played at the Cooperage and a postponement was given. Dandy United instead played a practice game.

Soccer At Parel

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following are the results of soccer matches, being played at Dadar.

Caltex beat Burmah-Shell by the odd goal in three. (Karunkar (2) and H. Francis (Burmah-Shell). In another Second Division match played India Culture League defeated General Motors by two clear goals.

The following are the results of matches in the Fourth Division at G.I.P. Rly. ground.

G.I.P. Rly. "D" 2, Dixon 0.

B.B. & C.I. Rly. "B" got a walk over, because Bombay Metal and Alloys failed to turn up.

Delhi Football League

NEW DELHI, May 22, (PTI): The following are the results of matches played in the Delhi Football League this evening.

First Division:—

Raisina 5, Indian Nationals 1.

Second Division:—

New Delhi Heroes 5 Union Football Club 0.

Third Division:—

Simla Young 'B' nil, Mughals 'B' 0.

Jeevan F. C. two, President's Estate 'B' two.

Independents Win In Delhi Hockey League

NEW DELHI, May 22, (PTI): In the Senior Division of the Delhi Hockey League, this evening Independents beat Defence Headquarters by one goal to nil.

In the 'B' Division of the League, Delhi Youngs were held to a draw by U. K. Com. 'B', each side scoring twice.

Madras Hockey Quarter-Final Ends In A Draw

MADRAS, May 22, (PTI): The quarter final between the Bhavanipur Club from Calcutta and the City Police Recreation Club ended in a goalless draw here today in the Madras United Club Gold Cup Hockey Tournament.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 pm. Dockyard vs. B. B. and C.I. "A" (Summersgill Cup).

5-45 p.m. Rashid's vs. Goan Sports (Harwood League First Division.)

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m Reserve Bank vs. New China Mills (Div. II)

5-30 p m Khatau S.C. vs. I. N. Dockyard "A" (Indian Football League, Div. I).

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel.

4-40 p.m Mazagaon Dock "A" vs. Elphinstone Mills.

5-40 p m Globe "B" vs Mahim Young Boys "A" (Harwood League, Div. III)

Flower Show In Ootacamund

TWO PRIZES FOR BARODA PALACE

OOTACAMUND, May 22 (PTI).

The Governor of Madras opened the Ootacamund Flower Show on Saturday in the presence of a record gathering.

Owing to drought prevailing in the Nilgiris the usual high standard of exhibits were not open.

The Baroda Palace came out with flying colours having won the prizes for the large Princes' Garden and the most outstanding exhibitor in cut flowers followed by the Nawanagar Palace which was the best of the small princes' garden.

Mr. E. J. Kuruvilla obtained the prize for large private gardens in Coonoor area, while in Ootacamund it went to Mrs. A. E. Wells. The Maharaja of Pithapuram snatched away the prize for the roses and the Woodcock Hall was the best exhibitor in carnations and sweet peas.

The Government House exhibits were of a high order the most interesting being a demonstration of growing vegetables and flowers in glass jars containing chemical solution.

The Maharani of Bhavnagar distributed the prizes.

Prince Simon 2 To 1 Favourite In The Derby

LONDON, May 22, (PTI-Reuter): Latest list of probable runners and jockeys for next Saturday's Epsom Derby show that 28 are likely to face the starter. They are:

Brilst Society (Ken Gethin), Rising Flame (Edgar Britt), Babu's Pet (T. Burn), Prince's Choice (B. Rook), Galcaador (Rae Johnstone), Welsh View (C. C. Elliott), Stenigot (Martin Molony), High Bandit (M. Harnett), Telegram (A. Breasley), Peter Fox (H. Signoret), Bilborough—Tramper (T. Hawrolt) New Pioneer (F. Barlow) Khorassan (Charlie Smirke), Pewter Platter T. Lowrey) Port O'Light (T. Guslini), Mattygainmal (A. Roberts), Napoleon Bonaparte (Gordon Richards), Main Road (Doug, Smith), Castle Rock (W. Rickaby), Paraadise (T. Weston), Vieux Manoir (J. Laumain), Billiter Street (J. Marshall), Volnary (F. Richetti), Persia (J. Thompson), L'Amiral (R. Poincelet), Double Eclipse (E. Smith), and Prince Simon (W. H. Carr).

All carry nine stone, at the moment Tramper is a doubtful starter.

Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, May 22, (PTI): Mohammedan Sporting and Kalighat were concerned in a 1-1 draw in the First Division Football League this evening. Sporting Union earned full points defeating Calcutta Garrison by two goals to nil and Bengal Nagpur Railway beat Calcutta Football Club by the narrowest margin.

EPSOM DERBY ON SATURDAY

Probable Runners

LONDON, May 22, (PTI-Reuter): With only five days to go before the Derby is run bookmakers at the Victoria Club here to night gave quitations to Fifteen of the Probable 28 runners

Odds about the Faciurite, American cod, Prince Simon, were extended fractionally to 2/1 while the second favourite, Rench Challenger L'Amiral was cut half a point to 13 to two.

Gordon Richards mount, Napoleon Bonaparte, drastically cut from 100 to one to 20 to one last Friday, went out five points to twenty-fives.

Full Quotations were: 2/1 Prince Simon, 13/2 L'Amiral, 9/1 Castle Rock, 100/7 Vieux Manoir Galcador and Khorassan, 22/1 Telegram, 25/1 Napoleon Bonaparte, 50/1 Billiter Street, Double Eclipse, Port O'Light, Bright Society and Persia 66/1 Volnay and Rising Flame.

Prince Simon, Strongest Tip In Saturday's Derby

LONDON, May 22, (PTI-Reuter): William Woodward's American bred colt, Prince Simon, favourite for the race, was the strongest tip for Saturday's Epsom Derby at the Twenty-second Annual Derby Luncheon of the London Press Club today.

Veteran Irish Jockey Beary said in a message that with good luck Prince Simon would win. Harry Carr, who will ride him, was unable to attend, but sent the following telegram: "Prince Simon very fit and will be hard to beat".

Lord Derby,s after whose family the race is named, said he regretted he had no horse running, but he thought no one would be grudge Mr. Woodward his success if Prince Simon won.

County Cricket Results

LONDON, May 22, (PTI-Reuter): Cricket close of play scores:

AT WORCESTER: Gloucestershire 352, Worcestershire 164, (Jenkins not out 64) and 35 for three.

AT CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University 260 and 47 for six (Doggart 63), The Army 166.

AT CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire 220 (Hazell, leftarm slow spin, six for 76), Somerset 16 for zero.

AT PORTSMOUTH: Leicestershire 80 and 192 for seven, Hampshire 191.

AT THE OVAL: Essex 232 and 108 (A. Berser right arm fast medium 5 for 29, Laker right arm medium off spin 4 for 34), Surrey 181 and 16 for no loss.

AT GILLINGHAM: Kent 173 and 156 for six (Fagg 64), Glamorgan 293.

AT NOTTINGHAM: Northamptonshire 164 and 40 for no loss, Nottinghamshire 323 for six declared (Hardstaff 119, Giles not out 63).

AT BIRMINGHAM: Lancashire 236 and 152 for three (Place not out 63, Grieves 53), Warwickshire 228.

AT LEEDS: Yorkshire 284 for nine declared, Sussex 108 (Wardle left arm slow four for 22).

Former England Selector Dies Of Heart Failure

LONDON, May 22, (PTI-Reuter): Group Captain A. J. Holmes prominent in M.C.C. cricket circles and member of the test selectors' board last year, died suddenly las night at hi home at Burwash Sussex.

He had a heart attack during his tea and died almost immediately. He is understood to have been suffering from heart trouble recently and ill-health caused him to resign his position as Chairman of the England test selection committee two months ago. He had been a member of the committee since 1939.

He was captain of Sussex for several seasons before the war and managed the M.C.C. touring team in South Africa in 1938-1939.

SIMPSON LIKELY CHOICE FOR OPENING ENGLAND'S INNINGS WTH HUTTON

Washbrook's Injury Stops Selectors From Trying Him Out As Number Five

LONDON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).

MUSCLE injury, which will keep Cyril Washbrook in the pavilion for some time, may have robbed the England cricket selectors of the chance to make a bold experiment for the coming series against the West Indies.

The Test trial teams will be picked next Tuesday and some sportswriters believe the selectors contemplated playing the Lancashire opening bat in a lower position in view of the great form shown by the stylish Nottinghamshire amateur, Reg Simpson, who has made 484 runs in his first five innings.

Washbrook, one of England's most consistent rungetters, has already demonstrated that he is sufficiently adaptable to be just as efficient lower in the order. So, many feel he is the man to solve the third wicket down problem which has harassed the selectors since the war.

Should Simpson continue in his hardhitting vein he could scarcely be omitted from the First Test. He has played number five—he scored a splendid century in the Manchester Test last year from that position—but he is happier as an opener. So it is assumed he would partner Len Hutton, an automatic choice.

With Bill Edrich and Denis Compton to follow, Washbrook looks to be the man capable of shouldering the responsibility of number five.

Naresh Kumar Reaches London

LONDON, May 22, (PTI-Reuter): Naresh Kumar, Indian lawn tennis player, arrived at London airport today with an armful of mangoes and two tennis rackets. "I intend to get in plenty of practice for Wimbledon", he said, "and I want to do much better than last year but I think a lot depends on the draw".

MCC Leads W. Indies On First Innings

THRILLING FINISH ANTICIPATED

LONDON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).

UNLESS the weather intervenes an exciting finish is in prospect to the West Indies match against M.C.C. at Lords here tomorrow.

M.C.C. finished the second day 225 runs ahead with three second innings wickets to fall, but on a pitch giving spin bowlers some assistance the West Indies will need to bat better than in their first innings to avoid defeat.

The tourning team lost their remaining five first innings wickets for 82 on the drying pitch when play resumed and were all out for 170 in reply to the M.C.C. total of 188. It was the first time they had been headed on the tour so far.

At the close M.C.C. had scored 207 for seven wickets in the second innings.

West Indies fielding, which had been most keen in the early afternoon, was at fault after tea and catches missed may prove costly tomorrow.

Nottinghamshire amateur opening bat Reg Simpson made a stylish 77 taking his season's total to 720. He helped Robertson in an opening stand of 52 in 55 minutes, but then the West Indies bowlers came more into their own and wickets fell at fairly regular intervals. Cecil Williams, the Barbados leg break and googly bowler, claimed five of the seven M.C.C. wickets for 36 runs in 25 overs. Two of his victims fell to full tosses.

The wicket had almost dried out under the bright sun when the M.C.C. went in, whereas earlier in the day the touring team tail-enders had to contend with a turning pitch.

Only John Goddard, their captain, rescued the side from complete collapse against some skilful bowling by 46-year-old Jim Sims, who took four of the five wickets which fell. He made 35 not out but even he was seldom comfortable.

W. INDIES-M.C.C. MATCH

West Indies were engaged in an uphill struggle for first innings lead when they resumed 100 runs behind M.C.C. with five wickets remaining at Lords on the second day today.

Only eight runs had been added when Jim Sims, 46-year-old Middlesex leg breaker, dismissed Stollmeyer with the first of his fourth over and six wickets were down for 96. The pitch was taking spin slowly as it dried out from yesterday's storm.

West Indies failed by 18 runs to reach the M.C.C. first innings total. They were all out for 170 and in ten minutes batting before lunch the M.C.C. made 20 for no wicket in their second knock.

With the ball turning more than on Saturday, Sims claimed four of the West Indies wickets which fell during the morning at a personal cost of 39 runs in 16 overs.

Bedser had Gomez lbw with an offbreak and Sims knocked back Williams' off stump with another googly. After one boundary Jones was caught at coverpoint but then Valentine joined his Captain John Goddard in a last wicket stand of 26 made in 20 minutes before Sims had Valentine caught.

Good batting by Reg Simpson and excellent fielding by the West Indies were features of the afternoon.

At tea, the M.C.C. had scored 120 for 3 on a pitch that looked a good deal easier than before lunch.

Simpson, though sometimes at fault in timing Valentine, treated anything short with scant respect and completed his half century out of 104 in 110 minutes. At the interval he was undefeated with 65.

Williams, right-arm leg breaker and googly bowler, claimed all three wickets which fell. After Simpson and Robertson had put on 52 in 55 minutes, he broke the opening stand by getting Robertson caught at long on.

Eight runs later Edrich fell lbw for 2 while Dewes, the Cambridge Blue, again disappointed, hitting across a delivery which shattered his stumps.

West Indies faltered in the field after tea and catches were dropped.

Simpson though his effort was not faultless made polished strokes in front of the wicket and hit seven fours in his stay of two and a half hours for 77. He has now scored 720 runs in his last eight innings staking his claims as England's opening bat for the Test series.

Yardley and Brown added 39 for the fifth wicket after the M.C.C. Captain had given a chance before scoring. Gomez broke the partnership and then Williams took two quick wickets. Williams skilful bowling had then earned him five wickets for 36 runs.

SCOREBOARD

SCOREBOARD

M.C.C. (1st Innings)	**188**
WEST INDIES (1st Innings)	
A. Rae, c Yardley b Bedser	4
J. Stollmeyer b Sims	53
Trestrail c and b Berry	4
E. Weekes c Yardley b Berry	23
C. Walcott c Bedser b Berry ..	0
R. Christiani b Berry	4
Gomez lbw Bedser	31
Goddard not out	34
Williams b Sims	5
Jones c Brown b Sims	5
Valentine c Simpson b Sims	2
Extras (byes 3, leg-byes 2) ..	5
Total	170

Fall of Wickets: 1-16; 2-21; 3-63; 4-71; 5-79; 6-96; 7-129; 8-138; 9-144; 10-170.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Gray 4-0-19-0; Edrich 2-0-6-0; Berry 28-17-31-4; E. Bedser 22-4-44-2; Sims 27.1-3-65-4.

M.C.C. (2nd Innings)	
Simpson c Goddard b Valentine ..	77
Robertson c Rae b Williams	27
Edrich lbw Williams	2
Dewes b Williams	17
Brown c Walcott b Gomez	25
Yardley lbw Williams	26
Bedser not out	21
Simms lbw Williams	2
Brennan not out	2
Extras	8
Total (for 7 wkts.)	207

Fall of Wickets: 1-52; 2-60; 3-104; 4-138; 5-177; 6-197; 7-199.

Sports Jottings By "Sportsman"

W. INDIES TOURISTS STRIKE FINE FORM

Features of the early stages of another first-class cricket season in England have been the fine form so early struck by the West Indian touring side and the poor start made by the joint county champions of last season, Yorkshire and Middlesex.

After their opening game with Worcester had been spoilt by rain, the West Indies went on to beat Yorkshire in a closely-contested match, and then, under weather conditions which were for the first time favourable to them, they celebrated by completely mastering the Surrey attack. Their first innings included a stand of 247 by Weekes and Walcott—a record for any West Indies team in England. There seems little doubt that these two and the quick-footed Worrell will represent a formidable batting spearhead in the forthcoming Tests.

It must be a long time since Yorkshire made such a bad start to a season as to suffer three defeats in a row. These setbacks will not prejudice their championship chances, however, none of them being inter-county games.

Kardar In Form

Warwickshire find themselves the first to head the championship table. Their defeat of Middlesex was in a large measure due to the brilliant batting of A. H. Kardar, the Oxford "Blue" from Pakistan. He took a hundred runs off the co-champion county's attack in as many minutes, the fastest century so far this season.

Kardar, who played in the Ranji Trophy games before touring England with the Indian side four years ago, is an outstanding all-rounder. His slow left-arm deliveries last season earned him 92 wickets and he finished fourth in the English first-class bowling averages. Middlesex now have a double cause to remember him, for, playing for Oxford University, he hit up his highest score (138 not out) against them two years ago.

Ames Heading For 100th Century

A player who should this season join that select band who have scored a hundred centuries in first-class cricket is Leslie Ames, the Kent batsman and former England wicket-keeper. His century for Kent against Gloucester on Saturday (May 13) was the 96th of his career.

Ames is probably the greatest wicket-keeper-batsman the game has produced, although he gave up his post behind the stumps just before the war. He still holds the record for the number of dismissals in a season (127 in 1929). It was a well deserved tribute to Ames, who has now been in first-class cricket for nearly a quarter of a century, when he was recently appointed a Test selector, the first professional to be so honoured.

"Prince Simon" Firm Derby Favourite

The stage seems set for a "Prince Simon" Derby. This American-bred horse, who has English and French strain in him, became an even firmer favourite after his impressive win in the Newmarket Stakes, regarded as a first-class Derby trial. If he does win the Derby it will be the first time and American-bred horse has triumphed at Epsom for 69 years.

It seems that there will be an entry of at least five French horses in the Derby. Madame Volterra's L'Amiral is at present second favourite and Baron Guy de Rothschild's Vieux Manoir fourth favourite. Another much-fancied French horse, after his easy victory in the Prix Blandy at Longchamp on Sunday (May 14), is M. Dupre's Telegram. An additional pointer to Telegram's Derby prospects came later in the day when his stable companion Tantieme won the French 2,000 Guineas, beating Galcador, fifth Derby favourite at last week's call-over. In gallops together, Telegram has been considered better than Tantieme.

Korassan, and not Clat, may yet be the Aga Khan's chief Derby hope. After the former's victory in the Classic Trial Stakes last week, jockey Charles Smirke was undecided as to which of the two he would ride in the Derby. Gordon Richards will probably carry the Aga Khan's colours on the second string.

Handicaps For Second Day Of Bangalore Races

BIG FIELDS LIKELY TO TAKE PART IN CUP EVENTS

BANGALORE, May 22 (PTI): Following are the handicaps of Bangalore Races second Day to be held here on Wednesday May 24.

THE BANGALORE CU—Dist. 6 Furlongs

Khosima 9.7, Bold Bob 9.4, Raghu 9.1, Ellamenco 8.13, Padmini 8.11, Vanderdale 8.10, Torchlight 8.10, Corossolier 8.8, Nuremburg 8.8 Raj Doot 8.5, Pankaj 8.3, Clever Lass 8.2, Fleet Wings 8.0, Another One 7.13, Chetak 7.12, Roderic 7.12, Rippling Silence 7.11, Nettled 7.10, Queen Anne 7.10, Systematic 7.10, Sea Gull 7.8, Abbess 7.4 and Nuralia 7.0.

THE BRIGADIER PLATE—Dist 1-1/4 Miles

Dolly 9.4, Ma Belle 9.3, Legend Light 9.1, Dev Kumar 8.13, Double Chime 8.12, Stylish Lady 8.11, Ganga Singh 8.10, Mack 8.8 Par Excellence 8.7, Wet Bob 8.6, Dominator 8.3, March On 8.0, Cockpit Pride 7.13, D. Day 7.12, Begum Chitor 7.12, Onyx 7.12, Big Idea 7.11, Navroze 7.11, Virtuoso 7.10, Windsor Lass 7.10, Flora 7.8 and Helvetia 7.4.

THE RAMNAD CUP (Div. 1)—Dist. Six Furlongs

Peppermint 9.4 Jouette 9.3, Down South 9.1, Portoi 9.0, Little Star 9.0, Zedai 8.13, Flying Jester 8.12, Kaffir Chief 8.12, Golden Hope 8.12, Royal Blessings 8.10, Post To Post 8.9, King Richard 8.8 Gay Count 8.8, Egyptian Belee 8.7, Mr. Rambler 8.4, Widad 8.4, Killarney 8.2 and Ironside 7.12.

THE RAMNAD CUP (Div II)—Dist Six Furlonds.

Naga Kanya 9.4, On and On 9.2, Kickshaw 9.0, Lilly Of The Valley 8.13, Dulhan 8.12, Bold Attempt 8.11, Fair Gold 8.10, Botticelli 8.10, Plucky Princess 8.8 Basilian 8.7, Alcovita 8.6, Glitter 8.6, Robin Adair 8.5, Florida 8.4, Charming Kiss 8.3, Padshah Begum 8.1, Alma 8.0, Kaiyani 8.0, Dominc's Girl 7.13, Red Cross Boy 7.12 and Miss Prestige 7.8.

THE RAMNAD CUP (Div. III)—Dist Six Furlongs

Village Green 9.4, Triumph 9.0, Nea Hellas 9.0, Past The Post 9.0, Dulari 8.13, Chrissie Darling 8.13, Neemphool 8.12, Rose Tint 8.11, Cold Shoulder 8.11, Icy Hot 8.9, Golden Memory 8.8, Gipsy Lore 8.8, Mayfair Lady 8.8, Win Again 8.6, Sea Log 8.6, Penicillin 8.5, My Chance 8.3, Jehangir 7.12 and Doutless 7.9.

THE STUD PLATE—Dist. Seven Furlongs

Crepe de Chine 9.4, V. Day 9.2, Atinette 9.2, Zeena 9.1, Favourite 9.1, Motkin 9.0, Kalyan 8.13, Lovely Night 8.12, Sugr Palm 8.11, Bold Note 8.10, Ducky 8.10, Gay Boy 8.9, Patricia 8.8, Bonjo 8.6, Well Dealt 8.5, Princess Manna 8.4, Davi Dayal 8.0, Happiness 7.13, Babul 7.9 and My Baby 7.6.

THE GAZA PLATE—Dist. Seven Furlongs

Arabian Star 9.4, Al Nadir 9.2, Sanjagh Saad 9.0, Amal Al Shabab 8.1, Jowdat al Iraq 8.9, Indian Flower 8.9, Russian Bandit 8.8, Officer 8.7, Assaf Mahmud 8.6, Head Worker 8.6, Sharjeel 8.5, Naqib 8.3, Daharhim 8.1, Hormadiyar 8.0, Khalid Amer 8.0, Black Hazard 8.0, King Solomon 8.0, Pukar 7.13, Janab 7.12, Mamluk 7.11, Golshan 7.7 and Usang 7.4.

BING CROSBY TAKES A HAND AT GOLF

SAINT ANDREWS, (Scotland), May 22 (PTI-Reuter): Bing Crosby, world famous crooner and film star, did not prove such a famous golfer today when he was knocked out in the first round of the British Amateur Championship on the old course here.

Jimmy Wilson, a local builder and entertainer, beat Crosby by three and two. He also beat the nervous occasion of not only playing such a personality but with scampering crowds of bobby soxers more interested in getting close to their idol than to watch golf.

Rarely have such scenes been witnessed at the headquarters of the game as Crosby and Wilson prepared to start their match. Three thousand fans were prepared to follow and the authorities laid on special plans to stop a stampede.

A special force of 150 stewards including some university tough men were there to keep control and rope barriers all round the course to keep the crowds behind set lines so that they did not encroach on fairways or threaten to charge through bunkers and across greens as has happened in some championships of the past.

Bing started with a great run of three, three, four to win the first three holes. Then he began to make slips. Wilson stepped in and squared the match by the ninth and thereafter there was not much doubt about the result. At the same Crosby played some good golf but not good enough to give him another round on the course during this championship.

India And China

(Continued from Page 1)

in New Delhi today, emphasised the warm friendship that had always existed between the two people. The people of China, he said, had always thought of India as a country to which good Chinese went when they died. Even today that was the feeling amongst the common people of China. The problems which India and China faced, Chairman Mao said, were the same namely, political independence, economic freedom and democracy.

He also referred to the problems which India and China had inherited as a result of "imperialist domination for centuries" and spoke with warmth of the necessity of peace for the new countries of Asia.

HATED WAR

"Sardar Panikkar told the Chinese Leader that India, which had followed Mahatma Gandhi, hated the idea of war and that she would always work for peace.

Chairman Mao is reported to have told the Ambassador that China had "no aggressive intentions against anybody least of all against India."

"A state based on war will always perish" he added.

Mao Tse-tung requested Sardar Panikkar to convey his personal greetings to the President of India and Prime Minister Nehru and drank a toast to India's prosperity.

Two days before presenting his credentials, Sardar Panikkar was received by the Chinese Prime Minister Chou En Lai and he had a talk with him for nearly 90 minutes. Chou En Lai, welcoming the Ambassador, according to reports of the talk received here, expressed a desire for "continued and friendly relations with India."

The talk between the Ambassador and the Chinese Prime Minister mainly related to agricultural and industrial matters. Chou En Lai is reported to have evinced great interest in India's zamindari abolition legislation, tenure and holdings in different parts of the country, refugee settlement schemes and irrigation measures.

He was particularly interested in the giant multipurpose river projects of India. Chou En Lai is reported to have told Sardar Panikkar that basically the problems of India and China were similar and added that unless India and China went ahead with industrialisation they would not be "truly independent."

GERMANY LIKELY TO BE ADMITTED TO EUROPEAN BOXING UNION

Efforts To Establish One World Champion In Each Class

MADRID, May 20 (PTI-Reuter).

GERMANY is likely to be admitted to the European Boxing Union when the Union's Congress is held here from May 26 to 29.

France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Australia and Luxembourg, all of whom will be represented at the meeting, are believed to be in favour of admitting the German Federation to the Union, but according to boxing circles here, Britain's attitude may be a decisive factor if it is put to the vote. Although the British Boxing Board has not yet made a decision, the prevailing impression here is that Germany will be admitted.

Other countries who will attend the Congress are Britain, Denmark, Greece, Sweden, Holland and Finland. The National Boxing Association of America and the New York Athletic Commission have also been invited.

Rumania and Czechoslovakia had not replied to invitations and it is understood they would not be represented.

Another important matter to be discussed by the Congress is the raising of the eight existing weights to ten so that there should not be a difference of more than seven or eight pounds between boxers at the same weight.

This no doubt will be influenced by the decision taken by the International Amateur Boxing Association at their meeting in Copenhagen next month.

The move was originated by the Irish amateur body who submitted that two new classes, light welterweight and lightmiddleweight should be included in the existing divisions. The idea is to safeguard young boxers from the dangers involved when conceding weight and to deter the practice of boxers drastically shedding weight to qualify for a division which in the course of their natural development they have outgrown.

It is hoped that the presence of the Americans will enable some kind of world agreement to be reached over world titles. Efforts will be made to establish one world champion in each division and their respective challengers.

This would remove the anomaly of two men being recognised as world champions by different bodies, as is likely to occur when Bruce Woodcock and Lee Savold meet for the British version of the world heavyweight title in London next month.

The winner will be recognised by the British body as world heavyweight champion while the National Boxing Association has already accepted Ezzard Charles as world title holder.

SHARES CLOSE QUIETLY STEADY

Further Rise In Simplex

BOMBAY, May 22.

Trading for the new week at the Stock Exchange opened with a steady tone. The general sentiment of the market, however, did not appear to be friendly and most of the shorts were inclined to price sales at higher levels. Business on most of the counters was dull, and fluctuations narrow.

Tata Steel Deferred opened around the previous closing level of Rs. 1643-12, and after oscillating between Rs. 1640 and Rs. 1647, advanced steadily upto Rs. 1652-8. Thereafter, trading was more or less of a jobbing nature, bulls prefering to stay away from further commitments.

Tata Ordinary was done upto Rs. 321-12 after opening at Rs. 320. Bengal Steel and Indian Iron were steady at Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 30-9 respectively.

Textiles were quietly steady with Simplex attracting further bull support upto Rs. 218-8. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 963-12, dwindled down to Rs. 956-4, for lack of bull support. But short-covering at lower level, however, helped make up the loss ground, and Dyeing was again pushed up to Rs. 961-4, at which level it was steady with very little inquiry. Kohinoor fetched Rs. 294 while Swadeshi was put through at Rs. 251-8. Other textiles were steady with fractitional losses.

In the miscellaneous section, Premier Construction again attracted some of the buyers and was quoted upto Rs. 94 after opening at Rs. 92. Scindia gained three annas after opening at Rs. 11-7, while Associated Cement was steady at Rs. 153-12.

Banks were steady, Central being quoted at Rs. 82-8 and Imperial Old at Rs. 1825.

Securities were in good demand and the three per cent Conversion Loan of 1986 found buyers upto Rs. 97-3.

Profit-taking at the fag-end of the session slightly reduced the prices on all counters Tata Deferred finishing at Rs. 1636-4 and Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 955.

The market closed quietly steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (27-8) XD	955	0
Kohinoor Mills (1) Ex-Div.	291	4
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	249	0
Central India Mills (6)	227	0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	218	0
New Great Eastern (8)	129	0
Indore (8-3)	111	4
Gokak Mills (12) XD	249	8
Century Spinning (15)	233	12
Indian Bleaching (6)	150	0
Swan Mills (20)	306	0
Finlay Mills (15)	248	0
Morarji Goculdas (8)	160	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	215	0
Meyer (12)	83	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	11
India United Ord. (0-14-9)	11	8
India United Defd.	1	12 6
Madhusudan (15)	176	4
Podar (8)	132	8
Khatau	156	4
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	319	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1636	4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-12)	142	12
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (7) XD	153	4
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8) XD	480	0
Belapur	225	4
Scindia Steam (0-8)	11	9
Shivrajpur (1-8)	31	0
Premier Construction	92	12
Tata Chemical	11	7
Tata Oil (2)	45	0
Indian Iron (0-12)	30	6
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21	5
British India Corp. (0-2)	8	9
Indian Copper	2	2
Wimco	208	12
Alcock	320	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3) XD	153	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1390	0
Tata Power (25)	1506	4

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone (5)	66	0
Phoenix (9)	138	4
Indian Mfg. (40)	2950	0
Kurla XD	105	0
Colaba (12)	99	8
New City (11)	172	8
Minerva (12)	137	8
Bradbury (12)	602	8
Bharucha Defd (0-4)	4	4
Bharat Mills (2)	28	8
Mysore Defd (04)	160	10
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14	4
Model Mills (13-8)	155	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	630	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	207	8
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur (200)	3160	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	18	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	2950	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	40	4
Ahmedabad Advaice (3)	228	12
Sassoon Silk	34	4
New Union Mills (0-8)	18	4
Madhusudan S (2-5)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (8)	173	12
Raja Bahadur (4)	51	0
Berar Mills	261	14
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8) XD	120	10
Ahmedabad New XD	95	4
Surat Electric	137	8
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	1
Amalgamated	11	2
Surat Electricity (1-12)	28	8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126	4
Bombay Suburban (8)	154	6
Bombay Suburban New	145	10
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India	1822	8
Imperial Bank P (0-12)	451	4
Central Bank	82	12
Central Bank New (1-8)	82	8
Bank of India XD	176	0
Union (0-3)	7	4
Baroda (2-3) XD	121	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-2)	44	12
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	41	6
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Myso Bank (8)	365	
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90	4
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4870	0
Empire (10)	573	12
New India (1-7)	62	0
Jupiter (0-12)	12	12
Vulcan (0-10)	13	7
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	39	4
Universal	9	4
B I C (1)	17	6
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	4
New Great	17	0
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) XD	112	8

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	228	12
Bombay Burma New (5)	161	14
Burma Petrol	1 9	9
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	312	8
Port Canning (3)	54	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100	0
Incustrial Invest Trust (5-12)	81	12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	56	0
Mukund Iron	4	6
Dena Trust (0-12)	14	0
Alembic (15)	148	4
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27	8
Indian Cement (1937)	20	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	147	8
United Motor	38	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydary Construction	19	2 6
Manamadi Steam	100	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Sardar Carbonic XD	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrella Batteries	30	0
National Rayon	48	4
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1210	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1303	12
Hydro Electric (7) XD	128	2
Bombay Steamer (6)	225	0
Central India (5)	651	4
Swedish Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675	0
Laxmi	275	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	334	6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	135	0
Pre. Construction First	99	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	126	4
Walchandnagar	1130	0
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	100	
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie First	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	0
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	76	
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting	....	
Bombay Steamer	98	8
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar	106	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	15
New Victoria	2	4
New Victoria Pref.	4	8
Phalton	91	0
Gold Mohar	285	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325	0
Sajjan X R C.D.	101	0
Osmanshahi X.R. C.D	115	0
Ajam Shahi	105	0
Air Service	4	0
Air India	63	0
Hind Motor	5 6	0
India Steam	6 13	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

MAY 22

Apollo 2/11
Bharat 29/8 28/8
B. Dyeing 963/12 56/4 61/4 55 57/8 53/12 55

Bradbury Ord. 605
Colaba 99/8
C. India 227 29 27
Finlay 246
Gokak 250/8 51 49/8
I. U. Defd. 1/12/6 1/12/9 1/12/6
I. U. Ord. 11/7/6 119 11/8
Indore 110 11/4
Kohinoor 293/8 94 92/8 94 91/4
Morarji 160
New Great 129
Phoenix 137/8
Simplex 217/8 17 19/8 18
Svadeshi 249/8 61/8 49
Tata Mills 40 40/4
C. P. Rly. 112/8
Scindia 11/7 11/10/6 11/9/6 11/0/6 11/9
Baroda 121
Central 82/8 82/12
Central New 82/8
Imperial Old 1823/12 25 22/8
Imperial New 451/4
India 176/4 76/8 76
U. Commercial 44/12
Ahmedabad 120/10 20/20/10

Andhra Pref. 1205 10
Suburban 154/6 53/12 54/6
Power 1506/4
B. Steel 21-9-6 21-5
New India 62
I. Iron 30-8 30-9 30-5 30-6
Tata Defd 1643-12 47-8 40 53-12 40 46-4 33-12 40 36-4
„ Ord 321 20-8 22 21 21-8 19-8 20 19
„ IInd Pref 142-8 48-12
Alcock 320

ACC 153-12 54 53-4
Belapur 226 25 26 25 25-8
BB Old 435 83-12 86-4 80
„ New 161-14
„ Petrol 1-9-9 1-9-6 1|9|9
I. Bleaching 150
Port Canning 54
P. Const. 92 94 92-8 92-12
Shivrajpur 31
Tata Chem 11-9 11-10 11-7
„ Pref 126-4
„ Oil 45-8 46 45
Wimco 208-12
SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec New 95-4
New Great 16-12

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 22.

The local Bullion Exchange ruled erratic today with a quietly steady undertone.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 191-2 and after a gain of annas four, gradually declined to Rs. 189-14 under heavy bear hammering. However, there was scattered bull support at the lower level which again raised the price to Rs. 190-4.

Ready silver was placed Ans. 12 higher.

Forward gold improved by two annas after opening at Rs. 118-7. The metal however lost ground and in sympathy with silver declined to Rs. 118-3 on renewed liquidation. Fresh support, however pushed up the price again to Rs. 118-5, to be steady at that level.

Ready gold was quoted higher by 12 annas while Sovereign was priced at Rs. 76-13.

Later on there was very little activity in both the metals in the absence of any bull support.

The market closed quietly steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	as.
Forward Gold	118	6
Ready Gold	119	0
Forward Silver	190	2
Ready Silver	190	2

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 22.

The Bombay Seeds market ruled dull today with a negligible turnover.

Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day:—

GROUNDNUTS—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Khandesh quality ready	45	4	0
Madras Coromandal	45	0	0
Bold ready	44	0	0
Oil Bombay Mills	24	4	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	23	8	0
Oil June	23	12	0
Oil July	24	2	0
LINSEED—			
Bold Ready	37	6	0
Small Satna	36	6	0
Oil June	21	2	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Castorseeds ready	28	12	0
Madras ready	29	0	0
June	29	2	0
July	29	6	0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, May 22.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay Artificial silk yarn market, today:—

120 Ready Japan	7	0	0
150 Ready Japan	6	6	0
120 Ready Italy	6	10	0
120 Ready Italy	6	4	0
150 D Box July	1140	0	0

July delivery opened at Rs. 1,140. The highest and the lowest levels touched during the day were Rs. 1,155 and Rs. 1,115 respectively.

BOMBAY PEPPER

BOMBAY, May 22.

Closing black pepper prices in the Bombay market today for Jeth delivery were quoted at Rs. 3,020 to Rs. 3 050. Those of Ashad delivery were placed at Rs. 3,020 to Rs. 3,050.

Indian Stock Exchange

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 22.

Tata Ordinary 320, Tata Deferred 1,637-8, Indian Iron 30-6, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21-5, Bombay Dyeing 955, Central India 227, Gokak 249 Kohinoor 292, Simplex 218, Swadeshi 249, Tata Power 1,505, Associated Cement 153, Belapur 226, Bombay Burma (Old) 480, Scindia 11-9, Central Bank 83, New India 62 Tata 2nd Pref. 142-8.

Madras Stock Exchange

MADRAS, May 22.

Following are today's closing quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Government of India Paper 97; Ditto 1986 97-2-6; Ditto 1953/55 101-8; Ditto 1966/68 100-1-6; Government of Madras 3 per cent 1960 100/4.

BANKS: Travancore 14-14.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 19—6; Mysore 46-2; Travancore 5-12.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar 5-4; Chembra 5-9, Ouchterlony 6-3; Periakaramalai 27-12; Pullangode 1-6; Thirumbadi 2-5; T. R. and T. Co. 5-9; Waterfall 3-5.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 137; Ditto Pref 188; Cambodia 11; Coimbatore C.M. 137; Coimbatore S.P.G. 52-8; Madura 37-4; Mettur 337-8; Mysore Silk Filature 3-14-6; Radhakrishna ,182-8; Rajalakshmi 74-6; Ranga Vilas 60; Trav. Rayons 4; Trichinopoly 11-8; Vasanta 111.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 70; F.A.C.T. 6-3-6; India Cement 17-4; Mysore Chem. Fert. 8.—(P.T.I.)

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The market continued an easier note round the more speculative stocks as well as jute, coal and tea shares.

Following are today's final transactions:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan 1986 97-2-6; 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 101; 3 per cent Loan 1953/55 101-7; 3 per cent Loan 1957 101-4; 3 per cent Loan 1966/68 100-6; 3 per cent Loan 1970/75 99-14.

BANKS: Bengal Central 7-8.

COALS: Bengal 513; Bharat Colliery 7; Burrakur 14-2; Dhemo Main 17-2; Talcher 2-14; Central India 4-12; Western Bengal 5-11.

JUTES: Alliance 172; Barnagore 232; Fort Gloster 350 odd lot; India 163; Nuddea 72; Reliance 22-10; Anglo-India 230; Howrah 30-2; Kanknarrah 171; National 25-6; Presidency 7-7.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron and Steel 30-5; Kumardhubi Eng. 7-15; Marshalls 7-10; Steel Corp. 21-7; Ditto Pref. 117.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2-14; Indian Copper 2-3; Tavoy Tin annas nine; Assam Bengal Cement 7-13; Dalmia Cement 6; Sone Valley Cement 6-4; Calcutta Electric 15-4; Alluminium Corp. 6-7; BIC 8-8; Eastern Investment 155; Indian Alluminium 119; Jardine Henderson 150; Martin Burn 16-4; National Tobacco 19-6; British Burma Petrol 1-9; Shree Gopal Paper 10-12; Titaghur Paper 37-10; India Steamship 6-13.

SUGAR: Carew and Co. 8-15.

TEAS: Banarhat 320; Borpukhuri 18-14; Brooke Bond 11-2 ct; East India 19-8; Gielle Ord 15-8 ct; Hasimara 43-12; Pahargoomiah 364; Seajuli 44-8.—(PTI).

FURTHER JUTE GOODS QUOTAS FOR EXPORT

NEW DELHI, May 22

The Government of India have fixed the following further jute goods quotas for export during the eight months May-December, 1950:—

Aden (Group): 1,500; Basutoland: 5; Bechuanaland: 5; Br. Test Indies: 6,000; Madagascar: 300; Mauritius: 2,000; Palestine (Israel): 300; Swaziland: 100.

Pakistan Scheduled Banks

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Airmail)

Following is the statement of Scheduled Banks in Pakistan, for the week ending May 5, 1950:—

Demand Liabilities in Pakistan:—

(a) Borrowings from Banks Rs. 2,24,89,000; (b) Other Demand Liaolilities Rs. 96,63,86,000.

Time Liabilities in Pakistan:—

(a) Borrowings from Banks Rs. 2,000; (b) Other Time Liabilities Rs. 19,86,80,000.

Cash in Pakistan:—

(a) Pakistan Notes Rs. 3,31,27,000; (b) Pakistan Rupee Coin Rs. 5,94,000; (c) Pakistan Subsidiary Coin Rs. 1,64,000; (d) India Subsidiary Coin (Legal tender in Pakistan) Rs. 1,47,000.

Balance with the State Bank:—

(a) Principal Office Rs. 9,74,41,000; (b) Other Offices and branches Rs. 1,67,84,000.

Advances in Pakistan Rs. 50,89,71,000.

Bills Discounted in Pakistan Rs. 2,95,93,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

BOMBAY, May 22.

Below is the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under the agency of Messrs. Volkart Bros.

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY

S.S. "SALATIGA" from U.S.A. Canadian Pacific ports on May 24.

S.S. "TAWALI" from U.S.A. Canadian Pacific ports on June 12.

S.S. "SILVERASH" from U.S.A. Canadian Pacific ports on June 19.

S.S. "TABIAN" from U.S.A. Canadian Atlantic ports on May 24.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERSTAR" from U.S.A. Canadian Atlantic Ports on May 26.

S.S. "TALISSE" from U.S.A. Canadian Atlantic ports on June 21.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERLIGHT" from Australia on June 12.

S.S. "ELIZABETH BAKKE" from Australia on June 15.

S.S. "HOEGH MERCHANT" from Australia on June 24.

S.S. "STREEFKERK" from North Continental and Mediterranean ports on May 21.

S.S. "LAKKERKERK" from North Continental and Mediterranean ports on May 29.

S.S. "AASTELPARK" from north Continental and Mediterranean ports on June 13.

S.S. "LUTTERKERK" from North-Continental and Mediterranean ports on June 27.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERMOON" from North-Continental and Mediterranean ports on May 26.

S.S. "BLIJDENDIJK" from Calcutta on May 26.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERCREST" from Straits on May 31.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

For Calcutta Via Colombo and Madras: (1) S.S. "STREEFKERK" on May 25 (2) S.S. "TABIAN" on May 26. (3) S.S. "LEKKERKERK" on June 4, (4) S.S. "TAWALI" on June 17, (5) S.S. "AMSTELPARK" on June 17, (6) S.S. "TALISSE" on June 26, and S.S. "LUTHERKERK" on July 2.

For U.S.A. Canadian Atlantic ports via Red Sea Ports and Mediterranean (1) S.S. "HOEGH SILVERCREST" on June 3, (2) S.S. "ELIZABETH BAKKE" on June, (3) S.S. "HOEGH MERCHANT" on June 29 and (4) S.S. "HOEGH SILVERMOON" on May 30.

For U.S.A. Pacific ports via Colombo, Straits, Indonesia and Manilla: (1) S.S. "SALATIGA" on May 30, (2) S.S. "HOEGH SILVERLIGHT" on June 17, S.S. "SILVERASH" on June 24.

For Australia: "S.S. HOEGH SILVERSTAR" on May 30.

For Mediterranean ports and North Continental ports: S.S. "BLIJDENDIJK" on May 27.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).—The announcement that East Africa is to raise £7,000,000 new money by issue of three and half per cent loan 1968-68 at 99½ had little effect on the gilt-edged section of London Stock Exchange today. Prices were firm throughout on continuation of the recent persistent support. Final levels, however, were occasionally below top.

Expectations that British Government is to call halt to its nationalisation programme assisted better class industrial shares. Textiles and electrical equipment issues registered useful gains.

Oils opened firm but eased on the belief that forthcoming dividends would show no increase over the previous year. This change of opinion was accompanied by rumour of an unchanged distribution from Royal Dutch Company.

Trading in foreign bonds and rails was small. German loans, however, hardened on little speculative buying.

Shock for gold share operators was a discount of one-and-half points in new Stilfontein Loan Stock at 23½ (£25 paid).

Other Kaffirs were mainly quietly steady.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR BICYCLES

New Government Order

NEW DELHI, May 22.—It was recently announced that import licences would be issued for one lakh of bicycles during the current licensing period. It has now been decided to issue these licences to established importers on the basis of past imports and not to applicants under the Open General Licence Concessional Schemes, on the basis of firm commitments.

Instructions are accordingly being issued to the Import Trade Controllers at the ports to issue licences for complete bicycles on a quota of 80 per cent of half of the best year's imports made during the period 1937-38 to 1948-49.

In view of this decision arrangements are being made to return to those who had made applications under the Open General Licence Concessional Schemes, the documents submitted by them along with their applications.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET
(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 22

Market observed normal trading. Two scripts Shorok and Ashok are placed in forward market from today.

Fluctuations: Calico opened 247, (ex dividend), highest 247-8, lowest 246.

Arvind opened 755, lowest 753, highest 756.

Ambica opened 293, highest 294.

Deferred opened 1645, highest 1653, lowest 1638.

Ashok opened 353, lowest 348.

Shorok opened 273, highest 276.

Closing quotations: Calico 246-4 (ex dividend), Arvind 754, Ambica 293, Deferred 1644, Shorok 276, Ashok 351, Commercial 635.

RAPID STRIDES IN THE ARMAMENTS RACE

Britain's Jet-Bomber Can Make A 2,000-Mile Round Trip

WASHINGTON, May 22. (PTI-Reuter).

BRITAIN is working to develop a fa st get bomber with a range comparable to that of America's B-29 Superf ortress, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder said in an interview her e yesterday.

That would mean a plane able to carry bombs, 2,00 miles and return, he added.

Lord Tedder recently took up his new appointment as chairman of the British Joint Services Mission in Washington. He is also British Member on the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation to help in building up an international military staff.

He said the French, Dutch and Belgian Air Forces were working closely with the Royal Air Force regarding equipment, training and tactics.

All three countries had obtained Vampire jet fighters from Britain and France was getting into production the same fighters under licence.

The French had also developed a fighter of their own which was "a step ahead" of the Vampire.

In turn, Britain had developed a more powerful version of the Vampire which the RAF had ordered in quantity.

THE ARMAMENT RACE

Lord Tedder declared that western victory in the race to re-arm adequately before Russia had many atom bombs depended heavily on increased military power in France.

He said the "fighting spirit" was one of the greatest factors that would decide whether Western Europe rearmed adequately in time.

It "looks very much better than it did a year ago", he said.

He believed Central Europe as well as Europe west of the Rhine must be made secure to prevent or defeat aggression.

"This is a struggle of ideologies. We have got to win it psychologically and morally.

Europe "is the birthplace of democracy".

Lord Tedder agreed with General Omar Bradley, United States Chief of Staff, that the Atlantic Pact powers must specialise their military forces, each doing the job for which it was best suited rather than each trying to maintain balanced land sea and air forces. He said the main threats to the United Kingdom were air attack and submarines. The land situation in Western Europe was also vital to her because a hostile army in Western Europe would have nearby bases for air and guided missile attacks on Britain and for submarine attacks on her shipping. The main threats to France were air and ground attacks.

Britain needed and was developing a balanced air force with medium bombers to strike at the sources of enemy air power as well as fighters for air defence and close support of ground forces.

Releasing The Hosts Of Hell

NEW YORK May 22 PTI-Reuter).

General J. Lawton Collins, United States Army Chief of Staff, said yesterday the American Army had a new anti-aircraft rocket which would fire, 12 miles into the air. The rocket, called the "Liki", would be capable of destroying attacking planes, General Collins stated in a radio interview.

He said the new weapon was still in the testing stage. Adding that "Liki" was the God in Norse mythology who was supposed to release the hosts of hell. He declared: "That's exactly what we intend to do if anyone ever attacks the United States".

Pulitzer Prize For A Negress

NEW YORK, May 22 (UPI): A 32-year-old Negro housewife, Gwendolyn Brooks, of Chicago has been awarded this year's Pulitzer Prize for poetry for her balled on the life of a Negress entitled "Annie Allen".

Gwendolyn Brooks is the first Negress to win a Pulitzer Prize. Her husband is a car mechanic.

BAN ON EXPORT OF WOOL TO RUSSIA

Move Described As "Unreal"

CANBERRA, May 22 (UPI): A suggestion in the Federal Parliament that Australia should place an embargo on the export of goods to Russia has been described by the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. McEwen, as completely unreal.

The suggestion was based on the fact that Russia had been buying increasing quantities of Australian wool. It was claimed that the export of this and other strategic commodities to Russia was not in Australia's best interests.

Mr. McEwen said that the Australian Government had no intention of considering an embargo on the sale of basic commodities to a country with which they had friendly diplomatic relations.

Russian "Mystery" Resolved: Only A Fishing Expedition

FALMOUNTH, May 22. (PTI-Reuter).

THE "Tambov", mother ship of the 30 Russian trawlers which yesterday anchored about two miles off the fishing port of Port Leven in Mounts Bay Carnwall, sailed from the anchorage last night. The trawlers remained at anchor.

The ships reached Port Leven yesterday morning from Falmouth where they met together on Saturday night and refuelled.

The appearance of the trawlers in the English Channel last Wednesday evoked speculation and comment in the British press.

The captain of the "Tambov" said on Saturday that the ships were on their way to the Black Sea for sprat and sardine fishing.

PERFECTLY LAWFUL

A British Admiralty spokesman stated that their passage through the English Channel was perfectly lawful and no military significance was attached to it.

MOSCOW COMMENT

A Soviet News Agency despatch from its London correspondent, quoted by Moscow Radio, described the treatment of news of the Russian trawlers in the channel as openly "loose and provocative".

INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS IMPROVING

HOUSTON (Texas), May 22. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan told a press conference after his arrival here last night that the "atmosphere in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent was better" as a result of the recent Minorities agreement between the Government of India and Pakistan.

He added, however, that there could be no real friendship between India and Pakistan unless the Kashmir issue was settled justly.

The Prime Minister said that "the only just and democratic way "of solving the Kashmir problem was through a fair and impartial plebiscite in which the people of Kashmir would freely decide whether they wanted Kashmir to accede to India or to Pakistan.

Sudan Governor-General

CAIRO, May 22. (PTI-Reuter): The Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Robert Home, arrived here last night on his way to Britain.

During a five-day visit to Cairo, he will see the Prime Minister Nahas Pasha and the Foreign Minister Salah El Din Bey.

TRAGEDY IN VENICE

VENICE, May 22. (PTI-Reuter): At least 12 children were drowned yesterday near the village of Boschochiaro in the province of Venice when a bridge collapsed under a religious procession.

The Parish priest leading the procession and about 55 children, many in their white communion dresses, were flung into the rapid Garzone river.

Thirty-eight of the children were saved by their frantic parents, who were bringing up the rear of the procession.

The priest saved himself by clinging to the wreckage of the bridge.

Eight bodies had last night been recovered and at least another four children were missing with no hope of being found alive.

EGYPT'S STERLING BALANCE

Demand For Freezing

CAIRO, May 22 (PTI-Reuter)—Ismail Ramzi Pasha Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Egyptian Lower House, yesterday urged the Government to seek the freezing of Egypt's 300 million sterling balance in Britain.

In the course of a debate on Government financial policy in the currency fiscal year, he declared that the wartime setrling balances resulted in a high cost of living in Egypt adding: "We trust that Britain will honour her debt towards Egypt which contributed to the allied cause."

Ramzi Pasha suggested three other ways to combat the high cost of living:

(1) Limit big property.

(2) Revise taxation including death duties and

(3) Increase agricutural industrial production.

SHIPS WILL SAIL TO SHANGHAI

LONDON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter)—Shipping between Shanghai and Tientsin will be resumed next month following the Chinese Communist occupation of the Chusan Islands last week and the lifting of the Nationalist blockade, according to a New China News Agency message received in London last night.

The Nationalist blockade of the Yangtse was based on the Chusan group, which lies about 100 miles south of Shangai in Chekiang Province.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek withdrew his 150,000 strong Chusan garrison to Formusa a week ago. The Communists first landed last Wednesday and completed occupation of the group by the following day, according to the New China News Agency.

CEYLON OFFICIALS FOR U. S.

Meeting Truman

LONDON, May 22, (PTI-Reuter): The Ceylon Minister for transport and public works Sir John Kotelawala and the Ceylon Director of Civil Aviation Mr. P. Nadesan left London by air last night for New York on their way to Washington.

They are to have an informal meeting with President Truman in the American capital and will call on the Ceylon Ambassador there before flying to Montreal for the conference of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

CALL FOR BAN ON H. AND A. BOMBS

M. R. P. Move In France

NANTES, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): The progressive Catholic Party "Movement Republican Populaire" (MRP) has called for a ban on hydrogen and atom bombs.

The motion proposed at their annual Congress, here however, that before the ban was imposed, there should be international control of atomic plants.

M. R. P. also called for world disarmament "under the control of all nations"

The party, which started as a war time resistance movement, is headed by the French Premier Mr George Bidault. Its manifesto includes freedom of education, nationalisation of key industries and credit and the participation of trade unions in the management of industry.

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TAKING BACK MUSLIMS AS NON-EVACUEES

Pakistan Welcomes India's Decision

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, (By Airmail)

THE reported decision of the Government of India to take back all Muslims who migrated to Pakistan since March 1, 1950, treating them as non-evacuees and promising to return their properties if at all taken over by the Custodians, has been well received in Pakistan's official circles and has created a sigh of relief amongst them as the problem to rehabilitate nearly one and a half lakh of new refugees who had crossed into Pakistan during the past 2 to 3 months had baffled them most and created a sort of serious headache for them.

The Government of India, it is further learnt, have agreed in response to a representation by the Pakistan Government to liberally grant permanent return permits and besides give other facilities to such Muslims, who wish to return back to their homes in India. Taking advantage of this offer, not only the recently arrived but some of those who had already settled down in Pakistan, have been flocking the Refugees and Rehabilitation Department of the Pakistan Government for the past few days, as they have offered them assistance in obtaining return permits and other necessary facilities from the Government of India authorities.

BORDER SEALED

The Government of Pakistan have now finally decided to seal the Sind-Jodhpur border and re-impose the permit restrictions for the Muslims coming to Pakistan for permanent resettlement.

The sealing of the Sind border, it is hoped by the Pakistan authorities, will go a long way in reducing the influx of Muslim refugees from India which has of late assumed wide dimensions and is becoming a major problem for the Pakistan Government.

Official quarters were reticent to comment on the opposition of the Government of India in this connection but they emphatically asserted that re-imposition of the permit system was by no means a contravention of the Liaquat-Nehru pact in letter or spirit.

These quarters were further of the opinion that once the permit restrictions were imposed by the Pakistan Government, the Government of India would be responsible to persuade those intending immigrants to Pakistan who had travelled to the border, to go back to their hearths and homes.

With the help of the Government of India in this connection, these quarters said confidently, not only would the exodus of the refugees be cut down but the refugees, who had crossed the border, would also go back home.

RASHDI'S UTTERANCES

Strong criticism and protests have been made against the statements made and speeches delivered by Pir Ali Mohommed Rashdi, President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference, during his recent tour in India.

Exception has particularly been taken against Mr. Rashdi's ascertain that though India and Pakistan were now separate Nations, the two countries 'culturally remained one.' Mian Abdul Bari, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, has strongly protested against such an assertion saying that 'this statefent is almost a challenge to the very basis of Pakistan, as our State was founded on the faith that the Muslim and Hindu cultures are distinctly different from each other.'

Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-zaman, President of the Pakistan Muslim League, has gone a step further and protesting strongly against the views expressed by Pir Rashdi, characterised him as 'mentally unfit' to represent the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference.

Provision for more stringent action against blackmarketeers and hoarders has been made in an Ordinance, expected to be promulgated shortly by the Pakistan Government, controlling the prices of daily necessities of life.

This new Ordinance, which will increase the powers conferred on the Pakistan Government by the Anti-Blackmarketting and Anti-Hoarding Act, will go a long way in reducing the prices of essential consumer goods to a great extent.

The Ordinance, which is now receiving final touches, is the result of the decision of the Pakistan Government to control the consumer goods' prices so as to enable the ordinary consumer to enjoy the fruits of the wise decision of the Government in not devaluing the Pak Currency.

STEEL PRODUCTION

The United States Steel Mission, which toured Pakistan recently, in its report submitted to the Government of Pakistan, has recommended the establishment of a stock pile billets at strategic positions throughout the country.

The Mission, however, in its recommendations contained in the first part of the report, has opposed the idea of establishing an integral steel plant for Pakistan.

Under a long-term arrangement, the Mission has agreed to help Pakistan in building up her stock by regular supply of steel through the United Steel Company in the absence of a steel plant.

Nawab Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan of Dera and Nawab Quttubudin Khan of Tank, the two States in the N.W.F.P., have asked the Frontier Government either to let them hold their jagirs under the newly passed Jagirdari Abolition Act, or compensate them by regularly subsidising them in cash payments equivalent to the incomes of their jagirs.

Their case, which is reported to have been recommended by the District authorities, is at present under active consideration of the Frontier Government.

LEAGUE ELECTIONS

Because of a number of irregularities committed, the Pakistan Muslim League President Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-zaman has ordered the postponement 'sine die' of the Karachi City Muslim League Elections.

The League President said that deputations from various wards have made complaints against the method of election 'which if found true, ought to completely vitiate the elections.'

The Government of Pakistan have decided to double the number of telephone connections in Karachi, the Capital of the Pakistan Dominion.

According to these plans, 5,000 new connections will be given within the next two years, making a total of 10,000 telephone connections in Karachi, the requirements of which have been increasing day by day.

Prominent City Wedding

BOMBAY, Monday.

The marriage of Mr. Bipinchandra, son of the well-known Mill Agent and Philanthropist, Rajya Ratna Sheth Maganlal Parbhudas, with Miss Charulata, daughter of the late Rao Saheb Chunilal Gulabdas Munim who was a prominent Film Distributor, was celebrated last night at 89, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga.

Earthquake Destroys Cuzco City

NEW YORK, May 22. (PTI-Reuter): The New York daily news radio station yesterday reported that an earthquake at Cuzco, Peru, had destroyed most of the city.

Casualties and serious damage were reported.

Cuzco has 45,000 inhabitants.

Public buildings were destroyed including the National College, and the towers of two churches were hurled to the ground, the radio station said.

Cuzco is 340 miles south-east of Lima, the capital of Peru.

Art Is Universal Says Madras Governor

OOTACAMUND, May 22 (PTI): Art is universal and in this country there is a unity of culture underlying all our diversities, observed the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, opening today the All India Travelling Arts Exhibition here. It is held under the auspices of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society in the Indian Union Club here.

The Governor said that art was also spontaneous and it could not thrive and much less could it convey its message unless it secured that patronage and appreciation which had marked great periods of art in all countries. He said the organisers of the exhibition were doing "a great service" for the culture of the country.

Mr. Anil Roy Choudhury, Secretary of the All India Fine Arts Society, regretted that despite efforts for over 15 years they were still unable to establish an art gallery at Madras. He said they had a proposal to establish one at Ootacamund and appealed for support.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer supporting the proposal said that Indian art would be judged only in so far as it was individualistic and original.

F.X. ALPHONSO DEAD

Chief Accountant Of West End Watch Co.

Mr. F. X. Alphonso, Chief Accountant of the West End Watch Co., Ltd., Bombay, died on May 17. He had served the company for more than 50 years. In 1947 he went to Switzerland at the request of the old manager of the company and also visited Portugal.

Princess Faika Obeys

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).—Princess Faika of Egypt, second of King Farouk's sister to marry a commoner, says she will obey her brother's order to return to Cairo.

But there is no indication that the other sister, Princess Fathia, who married Ru Va Coptic Christian, in a secret civil ceremony here last month, intends to obey the command.

FREAK STORM IN BRITAIN

LONDON, May 22. (PTI-Reuter): Large hailstones and thunder and lightning accompanied a series of freak whirlwind storms that struck Central and South-east England yesterday caused death, widespread damage and floods.

Worst hit appeared to be Bedfordshire where two people were killed in a three-hour storm. Nearly an inch of rain fell in an hour and large hailstones said to be as big as pigeon's eggs accompanied lightning and thunder.

The two people killed were struck while running for shelter.

Three other people were injured at the same time.

Flood waters reached a depth of three feet in some parts of Bedford.

Five golfers were injured by lightning on a golf course near Watford.

In London, firemen were busy for many hours dealing with floods caused by burst mains.

State Aid For Tribal Areas

ASSAM MEASURES

GAUHATI, May 22. (PTI): A scheme for development and improvement of sericulture and weaving industry in the tribal areas of Assam has been taken up by the State Government.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. four and half lakh for this purpose to be spread over a period of three years.

The measures taken by the State Government in this connection include the award of ten stipends for tribal students for getting themselves trained in the Government Weaving Institute at Gauhati, appointment of eight weaving demonstrators in different hill areas.

Besides these, a sericulture farm at Haflog and a mulbery silk farm at Pasighat have been established.

Java Indians To Send £50,000 With Nehru

FOR RELIEF OF REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN

DJAKARTA, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): Indians in Java will hand to Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru on his arrival here on June 7 about 500,000 guilders—officially, nearly £50,000—for the relief of refugees from Pakistan.

Reporting this today, the Indonesian news agency Antara added that local Indians in Bandoeng—scene of the recent revolt led by former Dutch army officer "Turco" Westerling—had formed a "welcoming committee" for the Prime Minister on May 2, and immediately received donations totalling 20,000 guilders (£2,000) for entertainment and decorations in honour of the visit.

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, accompanied by his daughter, will arrive in the "Delhi," flagship of the Indian Navy. He is expected to spend a week or ten days in Indonesia, returning to India by air, stopping at Singapore for a day and at Rangoon for two days.

'HOT WAR' BEGINNING IN MALAYA

Sir G. Maxwell's View

LONDON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).—Sir George Maxwell, a former British high official in Malaya, wrote in a letter to the Daily Telegram today that the "hot war" in Malaya was only beginning and that the guerillas there were "the advance guard of a possible campaign of invasion."

Sir George Maxwell, who was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Federated Malay States from 1920-1926 wrote: "High officials in Malaya are doing a public disservice by referring to bandits, who are merely offenders against the ordinary criminal laws of a country, whereas those who are causing the trouble are essentially guerillas with an assigned task in organised guerilla warfare.

ADVANCE CAUSE OF ASTROLOGY

Plea At Ambala Meeting

AMBALA, May 22. (PTI): Dr. Parash Ram Sharma, a well-known Sanskrit scholar of the Punjab presiding over the third upper India Astrologers Conference here yesterday made an appeal to the public and Government to help advance the cause of "the useful sciences of astrology and astronomy for the good of mankind."

The conference was attended by more than hundred delegates.

Dr. Sharma said the Indian astrology had stood all tests of times and was bound to prevail. He observed that "jotish" was one of the keys for gaining knowledge of the Vedas and it was as old as the Vedas themselves.

The Conference passed a resolution calling upon the electorates in the country to elect one well-versed and able jotshi as member in each of the State Legislative Assemblies to help them in all possible ways.

The Conference congratulated the Uttar Pradesh Government on its decision to build a modern astronomical observatory in the proposed Sanskrit University at Banaras to provide facilities in research to Indian astrologers.

Messages wishing the Conference success were received among others from Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister, Gopichand Bhargava, Chief Minister, the Punjab, Pandit Surya Narain Vyas, Raj Jotshi Indore, and Pandit Devi Dutt, former Raj Jotshi of Patiala.

ASIA NOT SO EAGER FOR IT

American Aid

WASHINGTON, May 22, (UPI): Asiatic countries may not welcome western aid unless it leads to their economic independence, according to a study of South-East Asia issued in Washington by the U S Foreign Policy Association, a private research organisation.

Asiatic leaders, the study said, believe that the primary interest of potential western investors in Southern Asia is to exploit the region's resources for western profit.

SECUNDERABAD, May 21, (UPI): A comprehensive and intensive drive under the directions of Captain Nanjappa, Special Commissioner of Police, was launched against the Communists, it is officially stated today.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

THE Prime Minister has hinted that he is not satisfied with the knowledge of Indian history, Indian tradition and Indian conditions, shown by Indian candidates for the I.A.S. They were not able to say what Ajanta was, who Mirabai and Kabir were, or how the President of the Indian Republic can be stopped from becoming a dictator.

The candidates might justly retort that these are unfair questions to ask. After all, an official of the Government of India will not be expected to stop a dictatorship from coming into being. That will be the task of the Government, the popular ministry which may be expected to assert itself from sheer self-interest. Once a dictatorship is set up, the civil servants will give effect to it loyally.

The Prime Minister's dissatisfaction has been communicated to the Education Ministries in the States. I do not see what these departments can do to improve matters. There is no evidence that all these matters were not imparted by the educational institutions to the candidates. For instance, I heard the other day that a qualified engineer was told by his boss on his first job about decimals. The new recruit, with readiness to learn, said, "I shall be glad to learn all about them, Sir, if you teach me. I am afraid that it was not included in my course." This naturally bowled over the boss who never dreamt how much he would have to teach

It is quite possible that there is a gap between what was taught and what was imbibed. Of course, I assume that things are better now than they used to be in my time when every schoolboy could recite the Kings of England and the principal dates of British history but was rendered dumb when asked anything about India earlier than Clive and Warren Hastings and later than World War I.

But despite the best efforts of the teachers who, poor fellows, were very industrious about it all, little seemed to enter our heads. I remember the distress of my neighbour, a young lad inclined to trace his ancestry by devious and subterranean channels to some ancient ne'er-do-weel in Cornwall some hundred years back, on being suddenly asked what were the Provisions of Oxford. I was his guide, philosopher and friend, mainly because I advised him periodically to forget the erring ancestor and concentrate on his esteemable father and grandfather, both of whom had won a good name in the service of the Indian railways. He turned to me and appealed for help. I, to be honest, had skipped that period and not bothered to read it up, and was scared lest the question fall next to me unless something spectacular occurred. I provided the sensation. Through the corner of my mouth I hissed out, "Ham, eggs, butter, cheese, milk." This was faithfully repeated aloud to the horror of the master. The result was an abrupt ending of the lesson.

If Indian History is taught in the same way in which English history was and if it is learnt as we used to learn English History, then I am not surprised that the candidates failed to meet the needs of their test.

Sydney Conference "Badly Managed"

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S COMMENT

LONDON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Sydney Conference was unhappily managed, the Liberal 'Manchester Guardian' stated to-day

The newspaper said in an editorial: "Because the Australian and British delegates clashed over a subordinate issue, interest has been centred on that rather than on positive achievement of the Conference.

In fact, the newspaper said, Mr. Spender's project, in the end safely—and wisely—adopted by the Conference, was only a part, and a small part, of the transaction of the Conference.

The newspaper asked: "With so much attention now being concentrated on Souht-East Asia, will Russia shift its to the South-West—Persia and the Arab States?"

"Russia's note to Persia last week may not have been very disturbing. But Persia's strategic importance must never be forgotten," the 'Manchester Guardian' said.

'TIMES' COMMENT

The 'Times' said in an editorial: "The careful and systematic approach advocated by Britain and approved by the Sydney Conference will have to be judged by the results.

"What is envisaged is a co-operative effort based on all the resources that can be mobilised inside and outside South-East Asia."

The newspaper said the aim was to make the best use of the brains and resources of every country which was ready to play its part in raising the living standards of South-East Asia—"and Mr. Spender is right to lay stress on technical assistance."

Kashmir For Paris

BOMBAY, Monday.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir left for Paris by a TWA Plane today.

DELAYED SHIPMENT TO INDIA

Grace Period Of Import Licences Extended

NEW DELHI, May 22.

The recent London dock strike may have resulted in goods which would ordinarily have been shipped within the validity of the relevant import licences being shipped after the expiry of the licences. The Government of India has, therefore, decided that import licences other than those issued under the O.G.L. XI and XI Concessional Schemes which would have expired on any date between April 18 and May 15, 1950 (both days inclusive) will be deemed valid to cover shipments made from London port at any time upto thirty days after the date of expiry of their original validity including the grace period, if any.

Special licences issued under the O.G.L. XI and XV Concessional Schemes which do not ordinarily have the benefit of grace period and which would have expired on any date between April 18 and May 15, 1950 (both days inclusive) will also be deemed valid to cover shipments made from London port at any time upto fifteen days after the date of their original validity as specified therein.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, who was due to arrive by air today, has been held up in Delhi and has cancelled his visit to the city.

ANGLO-INDIANS "FORTUNATE" IN GETTING SAFEGUARDS

But Anthony Has His Complaints Against State Governments

JUBBULPORE, May 22 (PTI): Mr. Frank Anthony said here on Saturday night that Anglo-Indian community was fortunate in having "generous safeguards provided for it in the new constitution".

Addressing a meeting of Anglo-Indians, Mr. Anthony said that those of the community who had been given positions of responsibility and trust since independence, were afraid they would not get a fair deal because they happened to be members of a minority community The main causes of this anxiety appeared to him to be ignorance, false psychology and the intolerant communal policies of several State Governments".

Referring to the policies of certain State Governments, Mr. Anthony said that they were making "the professions of secular democracy a mockery and a farce". In Madhya Pradesh, the "fanatical linguistic and educational policies of the Government" were making it increasingly difficult, particularly for the linguistic minorities, to look forward to a future in which they had even the semblance of equality of opportunity".

Mr. Anthony welcomed the Indo-Pakistan minorities pact and hoped that the Agreement would help India and Pakistan to live as natural friends.

COMMUNIST CHALLENGE

Mr. Anthony said that the challenge of Communism was a global one. Recently no less a person than Mr. John Foster Dulles, special consultant to the American State Department, had asserted that the United States was losing the cold war so far as Asia and the Far East were concerned. In spite of their best intentions, the European democracies were thinking too much in terms of materialism and too little in terms of psychology and real understanding.

The European democracies, Mr. Anthony remarked, had not even now appreciated the passionate character of nationalist feeling throughout Asia. However, the bolstering up of regimes which did not have popular support would ultimately prove a costly and bitter failure as in China.

Solve Other Issues Urgently Appeals Nehru

(Continued from page 5)

the agreement, only three notices had been issued altogether asking persons to show cause why they should not be sent out. The Central Government had asked the Assam Government to go slow.

OTHER FACTORS

Pandit Nehru agreed that the sense of urgency which impelled the conclusion of the Delhi Pact might be extended to the solution of other factors. The other factors apart from Kashmir, he said, were the questions of evacuee property and canal waters. The canal water question was not a political question but an engineering question. India's approach to it was that both countries should profit fully by the canal waters. If the existing supplies were not enough, then the engineers should think of other sources. It was quite easy in the course of three years to develop supplies so that neither country should suffer, instead of haggling about insufficient supply and who should have it. East Punjab was neglected in the pre-Partition days and naturally they wanted to develop East Punjab's resources. They did not wish deliberately to injure the interest of West Punjab. According to the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of May 1948, India and Pakistan agreed, without giving up their respective legal position, to the use of these waters to the advantage of both countries, keeping in mind that the East Punjab should be developed. The Government of India had said that in developing East Punjab resources, they would allow sufficient time, if necessary, for the adjustment of further supply. Technicians and engineers on both sides were considering the whole river valley basin as to how best water in the basin could be used to the advantage of both sides.

As regards evacuee property, it was proposed to have a conference on the subject by this time but for personal reasons the dates did not suit Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Khwaja Shahabuddin. It was also felt desirable that before the conference was held, certain points might be informally decided. "We are discussing those matters in regard to a number of these questions. There is a broad agreement. I cannot go into details. There is a certain measure of agreement in regard to them. I feel hopeful that sometime in the month of June, the conference will be held when these agreements will be finalised.

Replying to a question, the Prime Minister said that he was not aware of any particular aggressive activities of the R.S.S. during the last few months or so. The Prime Minister said that at present there were two basic problems: the economic policy, and the other the attitude towards communalism. He left aside for the moment, the Indo-Pakistan relations which, though a political problem, was coloured by communal approach. In Pakistan, the basic policy was communalism. They were toning it down

Apart from ideological reasons, they were trying their best to tone down their policy. "So far as India is concerned", observed Pandit Nehru, "we are to be perfectly clear as to what our policy on the communal plane should be. In our Constitution and otherwise theoretically we have declared our State to be a secular State A secular State is not a novel thing Most of the modern States are secular. Apart from the Constitution, the basic policy of the Congress had been very definite and precise in regard to communal questions. We may have by pressure of events done something here and there. But today we have to be clear in our own minds whether the old Congress approach to the communal issue holds or it has to vary. The methods of approach of the Hindu Mahasabha and others are diametrically opposed to the Congress. So far as we are concerned, we have declared that we will follow generally the Congress approach."

Pandit Nehru referred to Mahatma Gandhi's approach to the problem and said Mahatma Gandhi had been absolutely firm as a rock in regard to principles, but was always friendly even to the enemy. It was always difficult to keep two things together namely firmness in principle and no surrender to wrong acts, and yet maintain a friendly approach which would always help in bringing about a compromise.

MUTT AND JEFF—Looks Like Jeff Isn't Going To Stick On This Job — By BUD FISHER

MY PAL, JEFF, IS STILL WORKING AS A MAID AT THE VANDERPANS! NOW I CAN TAKE THINGS EASY!
JANE, WHY DIDN'T YOU DUST THAT COBWEB OFF THE WALL?
'CAUSE I THOUGHT MAYBE IT MIGHT NOT BE A REAL ONE, MA'AM!
OF COURSE IT'S A REAL ONE! WHAT MAKES YOU THINK IT'S NOT A REAL COBWEB?
WELL, I KNOW AN ARTIST WHO PAINTED A COBWEB SO REAL THAT HIS MAID SPENT AN HOUR TRYING TO BRUSH IT OFF!
THAT'S RIDICULOUS! I DON'T BELIEVE IT!
WHY NOT? ARTISTS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO DO SUCH THINGS!
YES, BUT NOT MAIDS!
HEY! I'M SUPPOSED TO TELL THE JOKES IN THIS COMIC!
Fisher

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